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STRASBURG BESIEGED.

Close Investment of the City by the Prussians.

The Crown Prince Vigorously Pushing McMahon.

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WAR ON SOLDIERS, NOT ON CITIZENS.

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THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Strasbourg Entirely Invested by the Prussians—Reported Weakness of the Garrison—Prospect of Another Attack on McMahon.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch from Carlsruhe to the London *Globe* announces that Strasbourg is invested on all sides by the Prussians, who hold the railway. Gen. BEYER, who commands the city, was summoned to surrender, and refused. It is said that the citadel is scantily provisioned, and the garrison consists of only one regiment of the line and the National Guard of the place.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The accounts representing that Strasbourg is still in communication with Nancy are untrue. Strasbourg has been completely besieged since Monday, and the gates are shut. Heavy artillery is now on the way for the Prussians. A stout resistance is expected.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is vigorously pushing McMAHON, and another engagement is expected. It is believed that the object of the Prussians is to get between Metz and Paris.

A Proclamation by the King of Prussia—War Against Soldiers not Citizens.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The King of Prussia has issued the following proclamation:

We, WILLIAM, King of Prussia, make known to all the inhabitants of French territory occupied by German forces, that the Emperor NAPOLEON, having by sea and land, attacked the German nation; eager to live in peace with the French people, I have taken command of the German Armies to repel aggression, and by military events have been led to pass the French frontiers. We war against soldiers, not citizens. Therefore, the latter may continue secure in person and property, so long as they abstain from hostile acts, and we grant them protection as a matter of right.

Generals commanding corps will decide what measures are necessary toward individual communities violating the usages of war. They will also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currencies, in order to facilitate dealings between soldiers and citizens.

(Signed,) WILLIAM.

Given at Saarbrück, on the 11th day of August, 1870.

Metz and the Forces There—Scenes at the Battle of Werth—Wretched Condition of the French Commissariat—Head-Quarters Said Not to Be at Metz—The Prince Imperial.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Telegrams from Metz give the assurance that Marshal BAZAINE is the real commander of the French Army, while the Emperor is the mere nominal head. Only two corps now have their head-quarters at Metz; the others are under Marshal McMAHON.

THE BATTLE AT WOERTH.

It is stated that at the battle of Woerth the French charged the Prussians eleven times; that McMAHON was for fifteen hours in the saddle without food, and finally fell fainting in a ditch, but was accidentally discovered and revived sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot.

REINFORCEMENTS—THE COMMISSARIAT.

The son-in-law of Count NAPOLEON DARU has gone to Chalons with 2,500 troops as reinforcements for the French army. It is said the French commissariat is wretched, and that the provisions are utterly inadequate.

NO BATTLE YET.

METZ, Aug. 11—8½ A. M.—No engagement has yet taken place. Rain fell in torrents during the night. The troops continue in excellent spirits.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

PARIS, Aug. 11—3½ P. M.—*La Liberté* has positive information that the Imperial Head-quarters are no longer at Metz.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Metz dispatch in the morning papers says the Prince Imperial is still at that place, and that the Emperor will certainly make a stand there. The *Pall Mall Gazette* reaffirms the presence of the Prince Imperial and the imperial jewels in London.

NO MOVEMENT UP TO MIDNIGHT.

PARIS, Aug. 11—Midnight.—The Prefect of the Upper Rhine, in a dispatch to the Minister of the Interior, dated Colmar, at 10¼ this morning, says: "There has been no movement on the banks of the Rhine this morning."

CORRESPONDENTS IN PERIL.

All the English correspondents have returned from the front. They report that they were in great danger of being hanged by the inhabitants, who believed all foreigners are Prussian spies, and threaten them with death.

The French Falling Back to the Moselle—Pursuit by the Prussians—The Battle of Froschweiler—Additional Details.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Advices from the Prussian front to 10 o'clock Wednesday night state that the French Army was falling back to the line of the Moselle, harassed by the Prussian cavalry, which had already passed Saar-Union, Faulquemont and Les Etangs. Stores of all kinds and railway trains had fallen into the hands of the Prussians. They had also taken the small fortress of Lutzelstein, in the Vosges, which the French had evacuated, leaving the guns and provisions.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM FROSCHWEILER.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Journal Officiel* has advices from Metz to 4½ yesterday evening. Details of the battle of Froschweiler are still meagre. Marshal McMAHON had his horse killed under him. A brigade of cavalry of the reserve corps, and one division of the corps of Gen. FAILLY arrived on the field at the close of the day and covered the retreat. The pursuit of the enemy was vigorous at first, but soon became a mere *reconnaissance*. McMAHON, after being twenty-five hours in the saddle, passed the day, Sunday, at St. Averne, which was abandoned on Sunday night and occupied by the Prussians. Some of their advance pickets came up with our rear guard, but were driven back without much difficulty.

SURGEONS' CORPS.

A corps of volunteer surgeons, wearing white badges, as instituted by the Geneva Convention, everywhere rendered most praiseworthy service.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

The *Moniteur* says a person worthy of entire confidence, who has just arrived from Alsace, states that the Prussian losses in the recent fighting were beyond computation

NO ATTACK ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The *Journal Officiel* says: "Up to 1 o'clock this morning no attack had been made on our left wing. Our forces arrived at Saverne in good order." *Le Francais* states the situation generally thus: "The French hold the Vosges and their passages. The Prussians are massing at their bases."

Character of the Wounds by the French and Prussian Weapons.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Figaro* says a physician, who has just returned from the front, reports that even the Prussians acknowledge the superiority of the French guns. Nearly all the French soldiers are wounded in the legs and feet; while, in the battle of Woerth the loss of the Prussians in killed and mortally wounded was immense, owing to the longer range of the Chassepots. These facts make a strong impression on the soldiers. The same gentleman says the French wounded were taken by the Prussians into their ambulances and treated with the utmost care and kindness; and he adds that the ambulance service of the enemy is perfectly organized.

Death of Gen. Douay at Weissenbourg.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the death of Gen. DOUAY, at the battle of Weissenbourg:

"The General was, from the beginning, in the thickest of the fight. When he saw the day was lost, after he had done all that he could to retrieve it—when not even a battalion was left him—he called his aids, one by one, gave them orders and sent them away. As soon as the last one was gone, the General spurring his horse, rode some distance to the front, dismounted, and taking a pistol from the holster, shot the animal. Then turning around, he slowly walked toward the enemy. His soldiers vainly tried to stop him. Amid the terrible firing he deliberately walked on. The retreating soldiers, aroused by the spectacle, turned again upon the enemy, but fell in heaps around their General, who still pressed forward. Another tremendous discharge from the enemy, and Gen. DOUAY, almost alone, fell dead."

Another Account of the Defeat at Woerth.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A correspondent, who was present at the battle of Woerth, telegraphs the following from Carlsruhe: "Marshal McMAHON was completely routed. The French abandoned everything and fled, leaving behind them their killed, wounded and prisoners, numbering 20,000, out of 50,000 engaged. The French held a strong position, but the Prussians fired with terrible precision, the French very badly. Both sides fought desperately. Finally, the French gave way in a panic."

French Operations in the Baltic—Bombardment of Kiel and Stralsund Expected.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A dispatch from Copenhagen today, states that the Duke of CADORE, the French Special Envoy, left that city today. He had no interview with the King. The French fleet moved south yesterday. The bombardment of the cities of Kiel and Stralsund is expected hourly. Seven ships, with troops, are expected in the Baltic to-morrow. The following Prussian vessels are at Williamshaven, on the Oldenburg coast: *King William*, twenty-three guns; *Frederick Carl*, sixteen guns; *Crown Prince*, sixteen guns; *Arminius*, eight guns; *Prince Adelbert*, eight guns; and five wooden corvettes, each twenty-eight guns, and several smaller vessels. The *Arminius* stole out of the Baltic during a fog, and ran the gauntlet of the French fleet. The harbors of Kiel and Stralsund are obstructed by chains, sunken vessels and torpedoes.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

The Chambers and Senate—The National Guard Debate—Turbulent Scenes—Thanks of the Senate to the Army.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The following is a continuation of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif yesterday. The question before the body was the project of law on the Garde Nationale, and the Ministers had asked a postponement to deliberate.

THE DEBATE.

JULES FAVRE said: "The Cabinet need but meet to decide, but need not retard the action of the Chambers. The Commission must give a report, and we must deliberate at once." Minister JEROME DAVID said the Government had made known its opinion. JULES FAVRE again: "This Chamber must decide." M. THIERS rose to speak, but could hardly be heard. He advocated an immediate decision upon the question. "Remember," said FAVRE, "how significant it will be to the nation if you put off deliberation. We place upon you the responsibility." Minister DAVID replied: "You may assume it." Several members of the Left asserted this was a menace. "JULES FAVRE answered: Think of the effect of delay. Remember that the Ministry had promised to invade the territory of the enemy, and now they are on ours."

A TUMULTUOUS SCENE.

Here the tumult became extreme. Deputy GAMBETTA mounted the tribune but could not be heard. At last the Corps became calmer, and M. GAMBETTA said the Minister of Public Works has changed the question. The Chamber will vote under a wrong impression. The members of the Left asked for arms for a patriotic purpose.

FIDELITY OF THE PEOPLE QUESTION.

Minister DAVID—Let us suppose the demand for arms was only to trouble the public peace. The Chamber must know what it votes for. There must be no equivocation. A Minister said the Government did not seek to equivocate. At last it was decided by a vote of 170 to 79 that the question of the reorganization of the National Guard should go over till today.

PERMANENT SESSION REJECTED.

The President expressed a desire to close the meeting, but Deputy ESTAUCELIN insisted upon a vote that the Chambers be in permanent session, so long as the war continues. The Chamber, by a vote of 177 to 17, refused this.

THE MEETING DISPERSED.

M. PERRY renewed the agitation, by demanding to know why the state of siege is continued against enemies within the City of Paris. A voice answered, but it was impossible to hear more. The President, worn out with the toil of of the proceedings, ceased efforts to procure order, and slowly the meeting dispersed.

THE SENATE THANKS THE ARMY.

The Senate met today, and greeted the Count of PALIKAO warmly. A vote of thanks was given to the army, and the project of law tending to the arming of the nation adopted.

Yesterday's Session of the Corps Legislatif—Proposition to Investigate the Conduct of Marshall Leboeuf—Another Exciting Debate.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Corps Legislatif met at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, the Marquis DE TALHOUET presiding. The agitation outside the building was not so great as on the two days previous, and the military guard was smaller. No attempt was made to prevent the people from assembling in the streets in the vicinity, or from passing across the Pont de la Concorde.

PROPOSED SUMMONING OF LEBOEUF.

As soon as the session was opened, Deputy KERATRY moved that a Committee of Inquiry be instituted, and that Marshal LEBOEUF be summoned to appear before it. The proposition caused much excitement. Count PALIKAO, the Minister of War, tried to speak, but the noise and confusion was too great. At last he made himself heard. He said Marshal BAZAINE was now in command of the army, and the Government must refuse its consent to the proposition of M. KERATRY, as it was wholly unnecessary. M. THIERS said while the Chamber had a right to demand all such explanations, he opposed the demand, though he felt it was strange that such reverses should happen to France with only one Power opposed to her, whereas she often stood out against the coalitions of Europe.

PARIS.

The New Ministry at Work—Measures for the Defense of Paris—The Garde Mobile Going Forward.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The new Ministers took the oaths of office at 9 o'clock last night at the Tuileries. The Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE only was absent. He will not be here until next week. In the meantime the duties of the Minister of Foreign Affairs will be performed by Count PALIKAO. The Ministers of War and the Interior have taken prompt measures to insure the effectiveness of administration in their respective departments. The Minister of War is collecting arms and ammunition of all kinds, and sending them forward to the troops in the field. He is also preparing to arm and equip the National Guard.

DEFENSE OF THE CAPITAL.

Gen. TROCHU will have command of the army formed of the men which the law just voted calls into service. To this force will be specially confided the defense of the capital. It is feared that the Bois de Boulogne must be sacrificed to the exigencies of the defense of Paris.

GERMANS IN FRANCE TO LEAVE.

The *Gaulois* says: "Count PALIKAO has prepared a decree, which he will submit to the Emperor, ordering all Germans residing in Paris to quit French soil within twelve hours after receiving notice to that effect."

THE GARDE MOBILE GOING FORWARD.

Bodies of the Garde Mobile from the provinces have commenced to pour into the city on their way to the front. As they pass through the streets the people crowd the sidewalks and windows, and cheer them with great enthusiasm.

AMMUNITION FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Journal Officiel* says the War Department has 60,000,000 of cartridges for the guns with which the National Guard is to be armed, and preparations have been made on an extensive scale for the manufacture of more, to meet all emergencies.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State met yesterday and will hold another session today.

INTERVENTION FOR PEACE.

A Paris paper says there is much talk in diplomatic circles of an intervention of the great Powers, for the purpose of making peace, France, says the *Gaulois*, cannot accept such an intervention; it would be incompatible with her dignity. Such was the first sentiment expressed by Count PALIKAO, when informed of his nomination to the Ministry.

The Municipal Elections—The Defenses—Demand for American Bonds and English Exchange—No Aid from Austria or Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Paris *Siècle* says the municipal elections, as far as heard from, show the triumph of the Democratic candidates.

THE DEFENSES.

L'Opinion Nationale says the reported restoration of the defenses of Paris is a farce. A few scattered diggers are employed and kept at work to delude the public. The *Journal de Soir* says Admiral RONCIERE LE NOURY will take command of the defenses of Paris, and that 8,000 cannoniers from the navy have been placed under his orders to man the guns of the forts.

DEMAND FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

PARIS, Aug. 10, via LONDON, Aug. 11.—American bonds and bills on London are in great demand.

NO AUSTRIAN OR ITALIAN TROOPS TO COME.

PARIS, Aug. 10, via LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Austrian Minister here is authorized to deny the report that Italy and Austria are sending troops to save NAPOLEON.

SUPPRESSION OF JOURNALS.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Reviel* and the *Rappel*, Radical journals, which were seized last night, have been entirely suppressed by a Ministerial decree published today.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The position of Prefect of the Seine, heretofore held by M. HENRI CHEVREAU, now Minister of the Interior, will not be filled, as the affairs of the city and Prefecture of Police will hereafter be under control of the Minister of the Interior. Four new Senators are to be named, among them M. PIETRI.

DE GRAMMONT'S LAST OFFICIAL ACT.

The same journal says the last official act of the Duc DE GRAMMONT was signing the treaty with England to secure the neutrality of Belgium.

EXPRESSIONS OF NEUTRALS.

Lord Derby for British Non-Intervention—Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Earl of DERBY yesterday delivered an address before an association of agriculturists at Blackpool, in which he alluded to the war, and strongly urged that England should maintain her policy of non-intervention.

HOW BELGIUM ACTS.

The City Council of Brussels have voted an address of thanks to Queen VICTORIA for asserting Belgian neutrality. Leading houses at Antwerp decline to transact any business.

ITALIAN SYMPATHY.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Gaulois* reports that MENOTTI GARIBALDI is at Milan, where he is inciting popular demonstrations against France, in order to prevent the French sympathies of the Italian Government from taking a practical form.

Sympathy of Germans in America—Meetings in the West and the East.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 10.—The news of the recent Prussian victories s created great excitement here. Last night a procession composed of Germans, headed by a band of music, paraded through the streets, and called on several of our prominent citizens, who expressed sympathy with the Prussians and their rejoicing with them over their victories.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—There was an enthusiastic meeting of Germans in this city tonight to sympathize with the Prussians. Speeches were made by Prof. WEBER, Rev. Mr. BUSSE and Rev. Mr. SCHRIER. The Poughkeepsie Germania Club sang a number of patriotic German airs. There were many ladies in attendance. At the close of the meeting hearty cheers were given for united Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agitation in Marseilles—Patriotism in the Departments—The Orleans Princes.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 9.—For two days the city has been greatly agitated by demonstrations of the people. Great crowds assemble and demand arms. Last evening groups of Radicals, seemingly without evil intent, entered the City Hall, and endeavored to overturn the municipal government. Troops quickly arrived, with stringent orders to arrest the rioters. The arrests have continued today, about forty persons being now under guard for participating in the disturbances. The city is perfectly tranquil again.

PARIS, Aug. 11—3½ P. M.—Dispatches from Prefects of Departments in all parts of the Empire are filled with details of the patriotic excitement of the people. On all sides volunteers are coming forward.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ASKS TO SERVE.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Duc D'AUMALE are at Weisbaden. It is reported that the Prince has asked leave to serve in the French fleet.

La Liberté says the Orleans Princes have addressed letters to the Minister of War, asking for service in the French Army.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received $10,600 from the French residents in San Francisco for the families of the killed and wounded.

THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY.

It is the conviction here in the clubs and among the people, that the rule of the Bonaparte dynasty is over. A restoration of the House of Orleans is anticipated. The Count of PARIS is now in England.

A New Story About the Prince Leopold Affair—What a Prominent American in Berlin Writes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—A letter from a well-known American in Berlin, on intimate terms with the Government of the North German Confederation, furnishes the information to a gentleman prominent in public life in this city, that the proposition to place the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN on the throne of Spain was purposely concealed by that Prince from King WILLIAM for some time; but when that monarch was consulted on the subject, the project received his prompt and unqualified disapprobation, the King arguing that, considering the peculiar temperament of the Spanish people, such a proceeding would probably be a second Maximilian affair, resulting in the loss of the Prince's head. The writer further says:

"The King held these views up to the time that the French Government made it peremptory demand, through BENEDETTI, for an explanation. Nothing but the tone and manner in which the demand was made and afterward followed up by him for guarantees prevented any further reference to the subject by the King."

THE NEW POSITIONS.

Official Accounts at Last—Inventions from "Special" Sources—Topography of the Latest Movements Explained.

The confused and contradictory mass of telegrams which constitute this morning's dispatches, stand urgently in need of elucidation. The *Journal Officiel* has tardily let out a highly-important fact, that must have been known four days ago, viz., that McMAHON, after his defeat at Woerth, entered Saverne on Sunday morning, only to evacuate it in the evening, and that the place was immediately thereafter entered by the Prussians. It may probably not have escaped the attentive reader, that so-called "special" correspondents writing at distances varying from fifty to five hundred miles from the point in question have iterated with wondrous persistency the information that the Marshal continued to occupy this position. No later than yesterday, the intelligence was very circumstantially conveyed that he was engaged in intrenching himself there, and that the Crown Prince was making haste to cut off his communications with Nancy. It is, perhaps, a species of just reprisal that the members of the Press should revenge themselves on the authorities, who have excluded them from the only points they could obtain important details, by disseminating false intelligence. A discriminating public will, however, probably conclude that when people are compelled to draw on their imagination for their facts, it makes little difference whether dispatches are concocted in Paris, in London, or in New York.

No more striking proof could be afforded of the total ignorance which prevails at Paris of the movements at the front than the statement of the *Français* quoted by the cable that the French "hold the Vosges and their passes." It is necessary to remind the general reader that in another dispatch referring to the enthusiasm which prevails in the Vosges, the term is intended to designate the department of that name, while in the case in question it refers to the chain of rounded, forest-covered mountains which extends from Belfort to near Mayence. Saverne constitutes the true key to the Vosges, commanding as it does the communication with Nancy and Metz, and the further Prussian movements indicated from Berlin show that, unless in the south, it is quite impossible that any considerable body of French troops can remain in the passes between Alsace and Sorramie. The *Français*, in common with many humbler authorities, was, therefore, merely spinning out the little hypothesis from presumptions which its official contemporary had at length resolved to falsify. Next to knowing where McMAHON is, it is obviously of some importance to know where he is not. As we have already indicated, the evacuation of Saverne means the final abandonment of Strasbourg to its fate—a fate which, if the account received of the strength of its garrison be correct, cannot be long deferred. It seems highly probable that the South German troops who were reported to have made a demonstration at Mulhausen have been withdrawn to assist at the reduction of Strasbourg. On no other hypothesis can we explain the continued absence of any details as to the movements on the extreme southerly point of the French frontier. It is difficult to believe in negligence so unparalleled as that which is said to have left the bulwark of eastern France to be defended by a single regiment of the line, but should this be true, the remaining defences of Alsace, represented by the inferior though still formidable fortresses of New-Breisach and Belfort, will probably fall an easy prey to the invaders.

At present, however. the really vital movements of the campaign are confined to the north. At what precise point the Crown Prince is "vigorously pushing McMAHON," is not very clear. The fortified town of Pfalzburg is only five miles behind his position of Sunday, and as no mention has been made of its capture, we might not unreasonably conclude that the Marshal is making a stand there. When it is remembered, however, that this position is situated on a sort of mountain plateau, while the railroad line to Nancy, which it is of the utmost importance for the French General to hold, follows the course of the valley at a distance of two miles south of Pfalzburg, the probability of the case seems to locate the Marshal and his late reinforcements from Metz at Saarburg, the chief town of the *arrondissement*, situated twelve miles west of Saverne, on the railroad line to Nancy, and amid the lesser heights of the western spur of the Vosges, which here slope down toward the valley of the Moselle. The fact of three army corps having been detailed from Metz to support McMAHON shows that a decisive struggle may be expected at or near this point—a struggle whose issue will probably decide the fate of Nancy, which is about forty miles further west by rail.

The crushing weight of the Prussian troops which are being massed in Loraine becomes sufficiently obvious after a slight examination of the points newly occupied by them in a line nearly parallel with their late front. With a comprehensive brevity calculated to produce some highly indefinite speculations among contemporary strategists, the cable mentions Saar-Union, Faulquemont and Les Etangs as being occupied by Prussian troops. Mention is also made of the capture of Lutzelstein, (corrected from Hutzelstein,) in French, Petite Pierre, *i. e.*, Little Rock, a small fortress in the Vosges. When we state that Les Etangs or ("the pool") is a village nine miles north-east of Metz, and that Lutzelstein is situated about the same distance north-west of Saverne, and that a bee-line connecting the two points would be forty-five miles long, some caution must be observed in taking such data as an indication of a simultaneous movement upon the same point. It may safely be predicted that half a dozen reliable authorities will be found this morning iterating the statement that the new advance of the Prussian movement means concentrating around Metz. A slight examination of a properly-engraved map, which is alone of any possible use in understanding the subject, will convince any one that it means a good deal more, pointing not obscurely to the isolation of that frontier, by making a dash at Frouard, the great central railroad depot between Metz and Nancy, a few miles north of the latter, and indicating, likewise, an intention of reinforcing the Crown Prince for a fresh attack upon McMAHON. The three places first mentioned in the telegrams mark a stage in the advance of three distinct divisions of the now probably combined armies of Gen. STEINMETZ and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. The troops which are reported at Saar-Union have evidently advanced southward, along the twelve miles of provincial highway which separate this point from Saarguemines, which was occupied a few days ago. A detachment of them has evidently effected the capture of Lutzelstein, which is situated about nine miles further south in a position among the mountains, removed from the central line of communication by road. About six miles due south is the elevated fortress of Pfalzburg, and, as already indicated, about nine miles south-east is the position of Saverne, which the main body of the army of the Crown Prince seems to have occupied after its evacuation by McMAHON. The central highway upon which Saar-Union is situated, terminates at Pfalzburg, so that, if not already taken, the capture is imminent, and in the event of this being the position occupied by McMAHON, he will shortly be exposed to the troops pressing on him from the north as well as those already facing him from the east. If Saarburg be the point at which the French are making a stand, then a junction will be effected at Pfalzburg, and the combined forces from Saverne and Saar-union will descend the western slope of the Vosges together, and do battle for their footing in Lorraine, near the base of its ancient rampart.

Faulquemont, or Falkenburg, is a station on the great railroad line connecting Saarbrücken and Metz, and is situated about twenty miles south-east of the fortress. The intention of the Prussians to get between Metz and Paris, indicated in one dispatch, is not by any means improbable; but, as already remarked, this can at no point be so conclusively effected as at Frouard, which commands the railroad communication with Paris on the west, Nancy and Strasbourg on the south and east, and Metz on the north. Standing at the junction of three great railroads, within about thirty miles south-west of Faulquemont, it is just possible that the preoccupation of CANROBERT at Nancy with the preservation of his communications with McMAHON, may be put to advantage by the Prussians in striking at this vital point in the railroad system of Eastern France.

The troops at Les Etangs have evidently advanced by the national line of communication from Saar-louis, the two points being only about twenty miles apart. It is somewhat odd that no intelligence should have been forthcoming of the capture of Boulay, a position of some importance which must have been passed on the supposed line of march. It is barely possible that the force at Les Etangs may have advanced from the east—*i. e.*, from St. Avold, in which case Boulay still remains to be taken. The nearness (about nine miles) which the last division now occupies to Metz renders it obvious that the entire strength of the Prussian Army is now across the frontier, and that from two, if not three, different points the news of a serious engagement may any hour be expected."

ALONG THE RHINE.

From Cologne to Coblentz—Singing of the German Soldiers—Patriotic Demonstrations by the People—Fortifications at Coblentz—Features of the Place—The King and the Queen.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COBLENTZ, on the Rhine,
Monday, July 25, 1870.

I begin this letter under the shadow of Ehrenbreitstein. The classic Rhine flows smoothly on, unconscious of the strife which is so soon to stain its waters. Used to the battles of men before Christ came to teach peace on earth, and having, for eighteen centuries, seen the Christian nations disregarding this doctrine, the old river will doubtless continue to drink human blood with the same smiling face to the end of time. It is very terrible this waiting for the shock. All quiet on the Rhine. What portentous meaning in that phrase, not long ago, alas! familiar to American readers. We will rejoice at least that this time it is not one of our own beautiful rivers where such quiet reigns. The Rhine is beautiful too, but the nations have struggled over it through all ages, and war and slaughter is nothing new here. The low countries have often been called the cock-pit of Europe, and though the conflict this time seems likely to be waged further south, yet 'tis on the Rhine.

FROM COLOGNE TO COBLENTZ.

I came from Cologne by rail, on a military train of thirty-eight cars. The cars used for transportation of troops are like the American freight-cars, but generally smaller. They carry each thirty-six or forty men, or six or eight horses, the capacity of each car being indicated by figures on its sides. Seats are placed for the men. Embarking and disembarking from these cars is part of the drill of the Prussian Army. Leaving the strong town of Cologne, the road curves round to the south, passing in front of the fortifications. They are strong, bastioned works. Trees and bushes have been cleared away in some places, unmasking the guns. The forts west of the town are being strengthened. We may have much more to say of Cologne. It is one of the strategic points. But at present I leave it to wait events, and hasten to speak of other localities where public interest now centres. Any part of the Rhine country from Cologne to Strasbourg may be the scene of the impending battles. I shall describe it as well as I can, before the collision, in order to assist the reader in understanding well the situation, and in judging when a victory is gained by either side what must follow. Some days hence there will be a great and terrible battle. It will be somewhere here, west of the river. This is all that seems certain. Indefinite enough, certainly, but in this duel between nations, the ground and distance are not mentioned in the challenge. The matter of weapons only is agreed upon by the antagonists. Whatever indications there are I shall faithfully report, but with the railroad facilities here, the plan of campaign on either side may be changed entirely in three days. These railroads, of which particulars hereafter, were constructed with a due regard to military uses, and so they would seem to have been in France.

SINGING OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

It was Sunday, and all the way up from Cologne our train was received and cheered on by crowds at every station. At almost every place more soldiers and recruits embarked. Adieus were said, but I saw no tears. Bonn was the most noisy of all the stations. The students of the celebrated university were demonstrative. BEETHOVEN's statue looked grimly on, and, I thought, seemed to frown, but I suspect more at the singing of the soldiers than in disapproval of the war. For they say every German is heartily for the war, and I have not yet any authority to dispute it. The soldiers often sing very well. The music, the manner, the whole character of their singing is entirely different from the French. They sing part songs, and always in the manner now made so well known in America by the German singing societies. Thinking too much of the present to feel the influence of the solemn past, we heeded little the weird old ruins and the romantic beauties of the Rhine. The "Wachtanrhein" (Rhine-watch) echoed in the seven mountains, and under the walls of Rolandseck. What a tale that old castle could tell of the vanity of battles. Its lord conquered at Ronceval, for the great CHARLEMAGNE and "Guardian of the North Coast" was ROLAND, yet he died solitary, broken-hearted.

THE OLD WATCH-TOWER AT AUDERNACH.

The old watch-tower at Audernach has a breach made by French cannon in 1668. The venerable old wall is crumbling, and the Roman gates despised. Yet here Roman legions have done battle, and here the French have come in other centuries. Prosperous and beautiful NEUIED sent across the river a crowd of her happy Catholics, Moravians and Anabaptists, to cheer on the soldiers, and all the way patriotic demonstrations were not wanting. It is not excitement, not French or even American excitement at least, and there is very little noise, very little confusion. System, and admirable system too, governs all the movements of preparation. Soldiers, recruits, horses, wagons, batteries, stores, go quietly but incessantly on; long trains, often with two locomotives, are following each other rapidly over the railway lines. Meanwhile the people are peacefully attending to ordinary affairs. There is the least possible interruption to business. Private interests are respected. The great mobilization of the army goes on efficiently and with remarkably little interference with other matters. There is an able chief somewhere, and the machine is very perfect. Whether any of its parts will be broken by battle remains to be seen. Generally, the more perfect mechanism is, the more entirely it is made useless by the slightest break. We shall see whether this engine is elastic and prepared to work with the same smoothness after shocks and collisions.

COBLENTZ.

Coblentz is one of the great strongholds of the Rhine. The situation of the town is very picturesque, occupying the angle between the Rhine and the Moselle. Hence its Roman name, Confluentes. There are two bridges over each river. The stone bridge over the Moselle was built in 1344 by the Elector, BALDWIN. It has fourteen arches, and across it are conveyed the conduit pipes which supply water to the town, from the heights of Metternich, two miles distant. Further up is the railway bridge. On the Rhine the bridge of boats is the ordinary passage leading directly from the middle of the town to the great fortress on the east side. The railway is very handsome, and touches this side just within the fortifications, near the Mayence gate. There is an ancient wall, but the grand fortifications, with modern improvements, are beyond this. They extend from river to river, making one side of the triangle, and facing south-west. On a hill south-west of the town are forts Constantine and Alexander, the latter on the highest ground. There, too, is the parade-ground—a fine plateau, commanding a splendid view. On the right and beyond the Moselle stands Fort Franz, on the Petersberg hill. There are outworks with subterranean passages connecting them with the fort, besides a smaller one on the plains toward Neuerdorf. These fortifications can shelter 100,000 men, but 15,000 is a full garrison. The French General HOCHE is interred within Fort Franz, and MARCEAU, to whom BYRON refers in "Childe Harold." The strength of Coblentz is, however, nothing compared to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which rises majestically opposite the influx of the Moselle. It is called the Gibraltar of the Rhine, and has only twice succumbed to an enemy—once taken by stratagem and once reduced by famine. At the second peace of Paris, fifteen million francs were paid, according to treaty, by the French to the Prussian Government for the restoration of the fortress. The works have cost eight million dollars. Built upon an imposing promontory, looking south, the fortress is inaccessible on three sides, and on the north side is defended by lines of bastions, which would have to be taken successively before an enemy could enter. It overlooks and commands Coblentz. There is another fort, the Asterstein, on the main ridge, south of Ehrenbreitstein, which, with outworks, completes the fortifications on that side. There is a royal residence here, a plain building near the Rhine and the Mayence gate.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

The Queen had been here until last Tuesday, and King WILLIAM was here last Thursday a week, and went from here to Berlin after the exigencies of affairs called him away from his recreation at Ems. The people speak affectionately of "Our Queen," and say, "Our King looks as well and is as straight as a young man." Queen LOUISA has done many things for the pleasure of the Coblentz people, particularly encouraging the amusements of the children. The Promenade is her favorite resort. It is a kind of garden, long and narrow, extending up the river. Here she breakfasted with her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, a few days ago, at the same little chalet where I took my beer last evening. It was just the hour of sunset when I visited the Promenade, and the beauty and fashion of Coblentz refreshed itself there. Officers and soldiers were apparently thinking of nothing else but their fair friends and the pleasant scene about them. I believe people actually talked of something else besides the war. Men look serious, but if they are much frightened they conceal it admirably. Stores of provisions are being collected here. The very large magazines are already full, and in Ehrenbreitstein is a full supply.

COBLENTZ'S DISTINGUISHED SONS.

I stop to note that Coblentz is the native place of Gen. CARL SCHURZ and Gen. OSTERHAUS. Here Prince METTERNICH was born, father of the present Ambassador of Austria in Paris. The Metternich house stands near the Moselle bridge. An old building just beyond has several cannon-shot in its walls. On a small square just at the junction of the rivers stands the famous monument with the inscription:

"An 1812.
Memorable par la campagne contre les Russes.
Sous le prefecturat de JULES DOAZAN.
Vu et approuvé par nous Commandant Russe,
de la ville de Coblentz, le 1 Janvier, 1814."

The lower part of the inscription having been added by the Russian General who entered Coblentz at the date given. I have just received a telegram from Berlin. The lines, of course, are occupied by the military authorities, but my private dispatch, in this instance, was not delayed at all. A soldier brought it to me. I go at once to Mayence.

Foul Play—Alleged Drowning by a Raftsman.

The Troy *Times* of the 11th says:

"About 4 o'clock this morning, as Officer BOYD, of Cohoes, was standing on the Harmony Hill Bridge, he heard some one cry out piteously, 'Oh don't!' and directly he heard a splash in the water, in the direction of the Erie Canal. The officer hastened toward the place and found a raftsman named JOHN MADDEN was the only person in sight. He took him in custody, when he stated that a lad named RYAN, employed as a driver on the canal by him, had fallen into the water and had drowned. He was accused of throwing the boy into the water, but did not answer, and preserved a surly silence in regard to the matter. A boatman shortly afterward informed the Police that MADDEN had pushed the boy into the canal, and this evidence was corroborated by that of others who witnessed the affair. It appears that MADDEN had some trouble with the boy while passing through the level of the canal between locks 15 and 16. The boy was on the raft at the time, and his employer finally became infuriated and struck him, knocking him off the raft and into the canal. He struggled but for a moment and then disappeared. MADDEN stood stolidly and indifferent on the raft, and made no effort to secure the lad, but witnessed the drowning with most brutal indifference and disregard. The water on the level was being drawn off this morning for the purpose of finding the body of the lad. MADDEN is now at the Cohoes lock-up, and will be examined this afternoon. From what we can learn, the case is simply a brutal murder, without offense or provocation."

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, AUG. 12—3 1-2 A. M.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS

Notes of the Bank of France Made Legal Tender.

Obligation to Redeem Them in Specie Removed.

Effort to Repeal the Law Exiling the Orleans Princes.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The following is the continuation of the debate of today in the Corps Legislatif:

M. Thiers knew a month ago that France was not prepared. Grave faults had been committed. Still they must not take a brave man from before the enemy to answer to an accusation.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Chambers proceeded to vote the re-establishment of the National Guard in all the Departments, and to make provision for the widows and orphans of the war. It was announced that all citizens over twenty-one years of age, and having resided a year in one place, would be furnished with arms. The Minister of the Interior said the moment the Senate passed the law for a general armament he telegraphed the fact to all the Prefects at once. [Applause on all sides.]

ALL TRACES OF REVERSES TO BE EFFACED.

Count PALIKAO announced that the armament of Paris would be complete in eight days. He expressed the fullest confidence in Marshal BAZAINE, and counted on a victory to efface the traces of recent reverses. M. GLAIS-BEZOIN demanded that the nation should make no treaty of peace so long as the enemy was on French soil.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTES LEGAL TENDERS.

Minister MAGNE proposed that the amount of the loan which the Government had been authorized to make be increased from five hundred millions to a thousand millions; that the bills of the Bank of France be legal tender; that the bank shall not be obliged to redeem them in gold or silver, but that the paper circulation of the Bank be limited to a thousand millions of francs; eight hundred millions to be applicable to the uses of the Government; that similar privileges be conferred on the Bank of Algeria, whose paper circulation is limited to eighteen millions. The Minister declared the above financial measure urgent, and it was carried by a vote of 251 to 1.

BANISHMENT OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

M. ESTANCELIN moved to abrogate the decree of banishment against the Orleans Princes, but the motion was not agreed to.

THE RED RIVER.

The British Expedition at Lake of the Woods—Loyalty of "General" Riel.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 5th inst says:

The advance of the British Red River forces was, at last accounts, at Lake of the Woods, and was slowly making its way to Fort Garry. Information has been received by Gen. RIEL of the approach of the troops, and a perfect understanding seemed to exist between Col. WOLSELEY, the commander of the British expedition, and Gen. RIEL. Of the ninety miles of road which remained to be cut through the wilderness between Lake of the Woods and Winnepeg, nearly half had been accomplished by the troops, and Gen. RIEL had sent out a force of his own men to assist in opening the way for the passage of the expeditionary forces. Col. WOLSELEY's representatives had reached RIEL's head-quarters, and with his sanction had issued the following proclamation, printed in circular form, at the office of the Winnipeg *New Nation*, (in both the French and English languages,) and which also appeared in a conspicuous place in the columns of the *New Nation* of the 22d of July, copies of both of which have been kindly furnished us by Mr. BANNATYNE:

To the Loyal Inhabitants of Manitoba:

Her Majesty's Government having determined upon stationing some troops amongst you, I have been instructed, by the Lieutenant-General Commanding in British North America, to proceed to Fort Garry with the force under my command.

Our mission is one of peace, and the sole object of the expedition is to secure Her Majesty's sovereign authority.

Courts of law, such as are common to every portion of Her Majesty's empire, will be duly established, and justice will be impartially administered to all races and to all classes—the loyal Indians or half-breeds being as dear to our Queen as any other of her loyal subjects.

The force which I have the honor of commanding will enter your province representing no party, either in religion or politics, and will afford equal protection to the lives and property of all races and of all creeds.

The strictest order and discipline will be maintained, and private property will be carefully respected. All supplies furnished by the inhabitants to the troops will be duly paid for. Should anyone consider himself injured by any individual attached to the force, his grievance shall be promptly inquired into.

All loyal people are earnestly invited to aid me in carrying out the above-mentioned objects.

G. J. WOLSELEY,
Colonel Commanding Red River force.

Gen. RIEL's proclamation announcing to the people of the Red River Settlement that their political difficulties had been amicably settled, and that all the rights they had claimed, and were willing to fight for, had been generously granted by the British Government, has not come to hand, but we are assured that the most satisfactory state of feeling prevails among the people; that RIEL is regarded with unabated love and gratitude by all classes, and that he is stronger today in the affections of his people than ever before. Gen. RIEL has succeeded in preserving the rights and liberties of the Red River people, and if these rights and liberties are endangered in the future, Gen. RIEL will be just as ready to take up his sword in their defense as he has been in securing them for the present; and the thousands of men who look upon him as their leader will be just as willing to follow him then as they have been in the past. General tranquillity had for weeks been prevailing in the settlement; business was brightening up, and everything was beginning to assume the same shape which existed before the attempt was made to pass this people over to the Canadians. Gen. RIEL was still conducting the affairs of the Provisional Government in a satisfactory manner to all classes, and was only awaiting the arrival of Col. WOLSELEY to see the new Government of Manitoba thoroughly organized, when he would peaceably surrender his sceptre to the British Government. The Indians, since they were tampered with last Winter by McDOUGALL, DENIS and SCHULTZ, have become troublesome if not dangerous to those on the remote outskirts of the settlement. Promises had been held out to them by the Canadians, which, of course, had never been fulfilled.

Desperate Attempt at Murder—A Jealous Lover.

On the 9th inst., at New-Albany, Ind., GEO. FITZ, a young man of twenty-two, attempted to murder Miss MATILDA BLUM, to whom he was to have been married on Monday next. She promised to meet him at the depot at 7 o'clock, but failed to do so. He then went to her house, and after a short conversation left, but returned in a short time, when he caught hold of her and told her that he was going to kill her, and fired three shots from a revolver, which took effect, one in the left breast, one in the thigh, and the other in the leg, near the knee. He then placed the pistol against his breast and attempted to commit suicide, but the struggles of the wounded girl, who was clinging to him, threw the pistol aside just as he pulled the trigger. It is thought that Miss BLUM's wounds will prove fatal. This is the third attempt he has made to kill her. Three years ago he fired at her while she was riding in a buggy with a young man. The ball missed its aim and seriously wounded the young man. About six weeks since he attempted to shoot her, but she wrested the revolver from him. FITZ was sentenced to the Penitentiary in this city some years ago for grand larceny, but managed to escape by enlisting in the army. While a soldier he committed a murder in Missouri, for which he served a term in the Penitentiary. He says that jealousy led him to attempt his life, and that it was his firm intention to kill her and then commit suicide.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Fifth Day of the Coroner's Inquest.

Rigid Examination of Young Kelly.

THE POLICE ON A FALSE SCENT.

The Investigation Before the Coroner—Summary of the Evidence.

The inquest in the Nathan murder case was resumed at 10½ A. M., yesterday, before Coroner ROLLINS and a jury, in the Oyer and Terminer room of the Supreme Court. The Court-room was thronged with spectators, as on the previous days of the inquest, comprising a large number of members of the Bar, half dozen or more detectives, and four or five females. Among the latter were ANN KELLY, the housekeeper of the late Mr. NATHAN; and Miss CLARA DALE, the woman whom young WASHINGTON NATHAN testified on Wednesday that he met on the evening preceding the murder on Fifth-avenue, and in whose company he was up to midnight. HARMON, FREDERICK and WASHINGTON NATHAN occupied seats in the Court-room, near the jury-box. WM. KELLY, the son of the housekeeper, against whom suspicion has lately been pointed, and who was expected to be the principal witness yesterday, was early in Court, and, until called to the stand, occupied a position within the railing, near his mother.

The first witness called was SAMUEL WILLIAMS, a counsellor-at-law, who testified to what MORRIS WILLIAMS, the mason—who, by the way, is not related to him—told him with regard to seeing the "dog" in Mr. NATHAN's stable a year or more ago. MORRIS WILLIAMS had testified on Wednesday that he recollected having seen an instrument similar to the "dog" in question, but did not think it was the same one. Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS swore that MORRIS WILLIAMS told him the day after the murder that he recognized the instrument with which Mr. NATHAN is supposed to have been killed "as soon as he saw it," as the same one that he had previously seen in Mr. NATHAN's stable.

CLARA DALE, a flashily-dressed and not very prepossessing person, was next called to the stand. She corroborated the statement of WASHINGTON NATHAN as to his whereabouts on the night of the murder. She said she met him on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ in the evening, and left him about 8 o'clock; that he came to her lodgings, No. 104 Fourteenth-street, about 9 o'clock, and remained in her company till ten minutes past midnight. With this brief statement her examination was abruptly closed.

The next witness called was WILLIAM KELLY, whose testimony formed the main feature of yesterday's inquest. He was subjected to a very rigid examination and cross-examination, lasting over two hours, by the Coroner and District-Attorney FELLOWS, and by Mr. FIELD and Mr. RUSSELL, two of the jurymen. He is a man about twenty-four years of age, of medium height, slender build, with brown hair and eyes; cleanly shaven, with the exception of a mustache; has regular features, and is rather good-looking, with very little Irish in his physiognomy, but a decided Irish brogue in his speech. All eyes were closely riveted upon him as he took the stand, and several detectives crowded up behind the Coroner's chair, near the witness, to catch every syllable he might utter. Justice DOWLING also took a seat at the Coroner's desk, as was said, to detect if possible in the countenance or speech of the witness anything which might identify him as having been previously brought before the Judge on a criminal charge. The witness stood the ordeal of the long and rigid examination, and the scrutinizing gaze of the spectators, quite as well as most persons would have done, whether innocent or guilty, and it was the general conviction that, if guilty, he was no novice in crime. On first taking his seat he exhibited a sort of defiant and swaggering demeanor, and answered the questions with a curt and snappish tone and accent, as if he thought that an outrage was being committed on him by putting him on the stand. This feeling was specially manifested when any inquiries were made of him touching his paternity. As the examination progressed, however, the witness gradually dropped his offensive manner, and answered the questions put to him in a respectful way, and uniformly with promptness, and without any apparent desire to hesitate and study the effect of his answers. The following is a summary of his evidence: He said his name was WILLIAM KELLY; that he had been informed by his mother that he was her son; that his father's name was also WILLIAM KELLY; that he came to this country in 1859; that his mother had preceded him here, and he was brought over by his cousin; that he did not know his mother from his own recollection when he was brought to her in this country; that he recollected living with her in Ireland, but could not say whether his father lived with them or not; was between twelve and thirteen years of age when he left Ireland; his mother was living in Tenth-street when he arrived here, and he had always lived with and been supported by her since his arrival, except when he was in the army; had worked a short time with several persons in New-York before entering the army, and had never had any difficulty with anybody or been charged with or arrested for any offense in his life; in August, 1864, he went with two other men to Lawrence, Mass., and there enlisted in the army, getting $500 bounty, $350 of which he sent to his mother; served in the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, was wounded in the leg and discharged in July, 1865, and now draws a pension of $8 per month; he could give no reason why he went to Lawrence, Mass., to enlist, nor why he enlisted under the name of James Watson instead of his own name, but he was not a bounty jumper, had never received more than one bounty, and did not know what "bounty-jumping" meant. He now receives his bounty under the name of "James Watson," but is not required to be identified or to make any oath that he is James Watson. He merely shows his bounty papers and gets his money. After leaving the army he spent a short time in the hospital, and has ever since lived with and been supported by his mother. His wound has been entirely well for a year past, but he has not sought employment of any one. He said he had spent four Summers with his mother at Mr. NATHAN's house; his duties were to sweep off the front stoop and sidewalk in the morning, black the boots of the NATHANS, attend the door bell, &c., for which he had never received any salary, but had on several occasions received money from the elder Mr. NATHAN for running errands. The amount of such money during this Summer would not exceed $5. On the day preceding the murder he went out about 11 A. M. and took a walk; visited the reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, and read the papers till 2 P. M., and then returned to the house. Conversed with no one during his absence. In the evening of the same day he went to Madison-square to listen to the music, and stayed till 10 o'clock. While in the square he met two acquaintances, and talked with them about the music, but on no other subject. Returning home, he entered Mr. NATHAN's house at 10:06, and was let into the basement door by his mother, who told him Mr. NATHAN was at home and abed. He immediately went up to his room, after securely fastening the basement door; noticed as he passed Mr. NATHAN's door that it was partly open; the hall light and also the stair light was burning at the time; went to bed immediately, but did not get to sleep till 11¼; heard no noise during the night, and woke up at his usual hour, about 5½ o'clock; got up and dressed and washed, went down stairs, took the NATHAN boys boots from the hall, beside their bedroom doors, and proceeded down to the basement to black them. When he got to the lower hall FREDERICK NATHAN called him, and holding up his hands, said, in a very excited manner, that his father had been murdered. This was the first alarm he had heard. He (witness) was so shocked that he could not utter a word. He went up and looked at the body, but did not go nearer than five feet to it, as it was such a shocking spectacle he was afraid to approach it. From this time till 8 o'clock he was in the basement. He made no inquiries about the murder, for he was rendered speechless by the shock. He never saw the "dog" until it was shown him on the morning of the murder. He had no idea who committed the murder, and had no suspicions of any one. He had conversed with no one at any time about Mr. NATHAN's safe or any of his affairs, and had had no friends from outside call on him. He said he had met the two men who went with him to Lawrence to enlist perhaps a dozen times since the war; the last time was about a year ago; he was not aware that one of them, GEO. DEGAM, had been sent to the State Prison within three months for nineteen years on the charge of highway robbery. He had kept up no acquaintance with his army associates since the war. On being shown Mr. NATHAN's pocket-book, he said that he did not think that was the one he saw in his hands when he paid him money for going errands. On being shown a smaller one, belonging to a juror, he said that looked more like Mr. NATHAN's pocket-book. Since the murder he had not been out of Mr. NATHAN's house, except to go on errands; and he was positive that on the morning of the murder he was not absent an hour or more, and did not ride in a car anywhere. Had no knowledge of the woman who occupied the vacant house adjoining Mr. NATHAN's. Recollected seeing two men standing on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street conversing when he returned home from Madison-square on the night of the murder. Did not overhear any of their conversation; they did not look like laboring men. His mother's sister, from New-London, Conn., had visited the house three days the week before the murder, but did not sleep there. The attention of the witness being called to his examination before the Superintendent of Police on the Saturday after the murder, wherein he was reported as saying that he did not meet with any one he knew, or converse with any one in Madison-square on the evening before the murder, he denied that he had made any such statement. On being asked what his religious belief was, he said he was a Catholic; that he went to church "when he pleased;" that he might have gone three or four times within a year, and that he had been to confession within a year and a half.

The last witness called was FRANCIS WHEATON, caulker, who worked in Mr. NATHANS' stable last September, and who testified that he saw no such instrument as the "dog" then in that place, or anywhere else about the premises.

The inquest was then adjourned to this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Detailed Report of the Evidence—Fifth Day of the Investigation—Testimony of Samuel Williams, Clara Dale, William Kelly and William Wheaton.

The first witness examined was Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, the Broadway lawyer, to whom Mr. MORRIS WILLIAMS had spoken in relation to having seen the "dog" in the stable of Mr. NATHAN about a year previous to the commission of the murder.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Reside temporarily at No. 242 West Twenty-fourth-street; am a lawyer; am acquainted with MORRIS WILLIAMS; have had a conversation with him in relation to the murder of Mr. NATHAN.

Q.—Will you please state it to the jury? The witness here went into a detailed account of the conversation, coming at last to the matter at issue as follows: I inquired if there were any wounds about the face, and he said no, but that there were several about the temple; I asked how they were made, and he said from an instrument called a dog; I asked him to describe it to me, and inquired if such an instrument was used in his business; he said that he was a mason, but that carpenters used them, and that they were used in ship-yards, and he illustrated the weapon by taking up a poker from the fire-place, telling me how it was used, showed how such a blow might be struck—how effective it would be; I asked him if he had ever seen this dog, and he said "Yes," he had seen it lying about the stable some twelve or eighteen months before; I asked him what it was used for and he said caulking the floor. After a rambling story about the housekeeper and her son, the witness continued: he spoke of this "dog" the second time; I think his words were, "I recognized it the moment I saw it, or as soon as I saw it," meaning in the room where Mr. NATHAN was lying.

Q.—Meaning the same "dog" seen in the stable? A.—Yes, the same "dog" that he had seen in the stable; I asked where the coachman was; I think he said in New-Jersey; I asked how Mr. NATHAN came up, and he said in a public conveyance; he did not come up in his own coach.

By Mr. FELLOWS—At any time during your conversation with MORRIS WILLIAMS, did he make any remark that indicated a doubt that this was the same "dog" that he had seen in the stable? A.—He did not.

Q.—He left the impression distinctly on your mind that he knew it to be the same instrument? A.—That was the impression left upon my mind; I think the words were "I knew it as soon as I saw it."

Q.—Did he use that poker to illustrate the size and shape? A.—Yes, he took the poker in this way. (Imitating the motion of striking.)

Q.—Was this the poker? (Showing it.) A.—Yes; he said the dog was larger, and that one end of the dog was like this, (the head part of the poker,) and that the other was different; that it was about as long as this, but he said it was thicker.

Q.—This was on the day of the funeral? A.—Yes; I would state that this poker was taken from my place by the gentleman that subpœnaed me, and I did not know what it was wanted for.

Mr. FELLOWS—Never mind; I will see that it is returned. Have you given us the exact conversation? A.—Yes, I am very confident that I have.

Q.—Was this matter of the "dog" of importance in your mind at the time? A.—I think I made the remark that it was crushing for the coachmen, to which he assented.

TESTIMONY OF MISS CLARA DALE.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 104 East Fourteenth-street.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember meeting him on the evening of the 28th of July? A.—Yes, Sir; I met him at about half-past seven o'clock.

Q.—What time did you leave him? A.—About eight or half-past eight.

Q.—Did you meet him again on that evening? A.—Yes, Sir, about nine.

Q.—What time did he leave you? A.—A few minutes past twelve o'clock.

Q.—You were with him in his company during that time? A.—Yes.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM KELLY.

By the CORONER—Where do you reside? A.—No. 12 West Twenty-third-street.

Q.—How long have you been in the country? A.—Eleven years.

Q.—What was your first business when you arrived? A.—Went to school.

Q.—What school did you go to? A.—Saint Patrick's.

Q.—Where did you go when you came out of there? A.—To work.

Q.—Where? A.—At a hat factory.

Q.—How long did you go to school? A.—Three or four years.

Q.—What hat factory did you work at? A.—BURR & Co.

Q.—What was the salary? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—About a year.

Q.—Where did you go from there? A.—Worked for a plumber—gass-fitting in Eighteenth-street.

Q.—At what time was that? A.—In 1862.

Q.—And you arrived here eleven years ago? A.—Perhaps it was in 1861.

Q.—Was you learning your trade from 1859 to 1862? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did go from there? A.—Went to work down Broadway, corner Broome-street.

Q.—What business? A.—Silversmith.

Q.—Who did you work for there? A.—Mr. HOWARD.

Q.—Did you at any time do any work for Mr. UNDERHILL, in a boiler-shop. A.—Yes, in 1863 and 1864.

Q.—How long did you work for him? A.—About a year; I do not remember all these things; I did not commit these things to memory.

Q.—Where did you go from there? A.—Went into the army.

Q.—Where did you enlist? A.—At Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Q.—What made you go there? A.—I just went up there, that's all.

Q.—I ask you the reason? A.—Well, I just went there to enlist.

Q.—You could have enlisted here? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—You have no special reason? A.—No.

Q.—Who did you go with? A.—GEORGE DEAGEN and PATRICK CALLAHUN.

Q.—Who was your Captain? A.—Captain PAGE.

Q.—Have you seen those men since? A.—No, not for over a year.

Q.—What bounty did you receive? A.—Five hundred dollars.

Q.—Was that all the bounty that was given? A.—Some got $1,000; that was all I got.

Q.—Why did you not get the full amount? A.—I cannot tell you; I suppose the other two fellows got it.

Q.—How long did you stay in the army? A.—Till July, 1865.

Q.—What were the circumstances that induced you to leave? A.—I was discharged.

Q.—Have you your discharge? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is it in your possession at home. A.—Yes.

Q.—After you came home from the army where did you live? A.—Eleventh-street.

Q.—What did you do there? A.—Did not do anything; had to go to the hospital.

Q.—How long were you in the hospital? A.—From the 29th of August till the 23d of September.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—Did not do anything; could not work.

Q.—After you recovered, what did you do then? A.—Worked sometimes.

Q.—From that time who were you working for? A.—Worked down in Barclay-street for Mr. MCGEE.

Q.—How long after you came out of the hospital did you work for this man? A.—Went to work in March, 1865, and worked until May.

Q.—What was your salary? A.—Four or five dollars a week.

Q.—Have you done any work since that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has your mother any other place of abode than the house of Mr. NATHAN? A.—Not at the present time.

Q.—What was the character of your business at Mr. NATHAN's? A.—To tend round the house, go of errands, sweep off the sidewalk, wash it, and do anything that might be required round the house.

Q.—Did you receive any salary? A.—No, Sir, no salary.

Q.—Who took care of the horses? A.—The coachman and groom.

Q.—Were they in the house on the night of the murder? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were any other persons there that you know of? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did they sleep? A.—In the stable.

Q.—Does your mother support you? A.—Yes.

Q.—All, then, that you receive is your board? A.—Yes, that is all.

Q.—How long have you been sleeping there? A.—Four Summers.

Q.—Has your mother taken care of you? A.—Yes.

Q.—On the day previous to the murder have you any recollection of any men being in the house? A.—Yes, two carpenters, a mason and a laborer.

Q.—You saw no other persons? A.—No.

Q.—At any time during the employment of those persons, did you see any other persons or strangers? A.—The plumbers, that was all.

Q.—What time did you get up on the morning of the murder? A.—Half past five or six.

Q.—Is that your usual time? A.—Yes, my usual time.

Q.—What is the first thing you do when you get up? A.—The first thing is to wash off the sidewalk, then black the shoes, then go to sweep the yard, and if there is anything else to be done, go at that.

Q.—What time did you breakfast? A.—Eight o'clock.

Q.—After breakfast what did you do? A.—I sat in the house and tended the door-bell.

Q.—Is that a portion of your duties? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does that keep you in the house all day? A.—No, Sir; not all day.

Q.—Who tended the bell during your absence? A.—Mother did.

Q.—What did you do during the time you were not in the house? A.—Go to take a walk round the square; go to the reading-room to read the papers.

Q.—What reading-room? A.—Young Men's Christian Association.

Q.—On the night of the murder what time did you leave the house? A.—Seven o'clock.

Q.—What time did you return? A.—Six minutes past ten.

Q.—At that time was Mr. NATHAN at home? A.—Mother told me he was.

Q.—In passing his door, did you observe if it was open? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you notice a light? A.—No; I did not.

Q.—By Mr. FELLOWS—You stated that your name was WILLIAM KELLY, what was your father's name? A.—Don't ask me such questions as that.

Q.—You answer that question; what was your father's name? A.—WILLIAM KELLY.

Q.—When did you see him last? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did he die before you came to this country? A.—I am not certain.

Q.—Did you ever go by any other name? A.—Yes.

Q.—What name? A.—JAMES WATSON.

Q.—Was it by that name that you enlisted in the army? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the reason you gave a false name? A.—I did not want to give my right name.

Q.—Are you receiving a pension under that name? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you meet those two men? A.—In the City here.

Q.—At First-avenue and Twelfth-street? A.—In that neighborhood.

Q.—Had you been accustomed to meet them? A.—No.

Q.—At their solicitations you went to Massachusetts? A.—Yes.

Q.—At that time recruiting was going on here? A.—Yes.

Q.—You received $500. A.—Yes.

Q.—How much did you send to your mother? A.—Three hundred and fifty dollars.

Q.—When did you receive the bounty? A.—On the day I enlisted.

Q.—On the 23d of August? A.—Yes.

Q.—You did not join until October? A.—No.

Q.—What was the name of your Colonel? A.—We did not have any Colonel.

Q.—What was the name of the Captain? A.—Capt. PAGE.

Q.—Who was Captain when you were discharged? A.—Capt. WATSON.

Q.—Does his name appear in your discharge papers? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where are they? A.—They were put in a trunk.

Q.—In what part of Mr. NATHAN's house are they? A.—In the coach-house.

Q.—Have you looked for those papers? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you look for them before? A.—About a year ago.

Q.—Have you been before Superintendent JOURDAN? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you looked for them since? A.—No.

Q.—Did not he tell you he wanted them? A.—He did not.

Q.—Are these your discharge papers?—(showing them to the witness.) A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you state whether that was a photograph of yourself? A.—Yes, it was.

Q.—You did not wear a mustache then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were not absent from your regiment? A.—No; only one day.

Q.—Did you ever work for Mr. BEEKMAN? A.—No; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Are you positive that you have never worked for such a man? A.—Not to my knowledge; I might have.

Q.—You have been engaged in so many places that it is difficult to remember? A.—Yes.

Q.—At any of the places where you have worked have you ever had any difficulty with your employers? A.—No; not the slightest.

Q.—No suspicion of dishonesty? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever been accused of taking $800? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On the morning of the murder did you go out? A.—Yes, to the Fifth-avenue Hotel for some ice.

Q.—Did you not ride in a car; A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were not absent from the house that morning? A.—No.

Q.—You know, then, that on that morning, Friday morning, you did not leave that house except to go and get some ice? A.—Yes, I did not leave except for that.

Q.—How long was you gone? A.—Two or three minutes.

Q.—You did not go into a car? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever enlist in New-Jersey? A.—No.

Q.—Have you been in any difficulty in New-York? A.—No, Sir; none.

Q.—Not been accused of any crime? A.—No.

Q.—Not in the hands of the Police? A.—No.

Q.—Previous to your going in the army, you had been engaged in employment? A.—Yes.

Q.—You can give no reason for entering the army under a false name? A.—No.

Q.—You went to Massachusetts—it was not then considered disreputable to enlist? A.—No.

Q.—Have you been accustomed to the free use of liquor? A.—No.

Q.—Have you seen those two men since? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where? A.—In First-avenue.

Q.—Please give their names? A.—GEORGE DEAGAN.

Q.—Are you aware that he has been sent to the State Prison within the last three months for highway robbery? A.—No.

Q.—Who is the other man? A.—PATRICK CALLAHAN.

Q.—After you enlisted where did they go? A.—They came back to New-York.

Q.—Did you give them any of the bounty? A.—No.

Q.—How long have you been living at Mr. NATHAN's? A.—Four years.

Q.—Have you received any wages? A.—No.

Q.—Supported by your mother? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you ever seen this instrument? (showing the "dog.") A.—No, I never saw it before.

Q.—What kind of a watch did Mr. NATHAN have? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was it a double case? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the size of his diamonds? were they as large as mine? A.—Yes; just about the same.

Q.—What was the color of Mr. NATHAN's pocket-book? A.—Dark.

Q.—Was it fastened with an elastic? A.—I can not say.

Q.—You usually rose at half-past five? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any other person there but you? A.—No one but me.

Q.—Before you came upstairs how often did you walk around the room? A.—Once or twice.

Q.—When you came upstairs who did you see first? A.—Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN.

Q.—Where was he? A.—Down in the lower hall.

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—He was much excited; could not speak very well; told me his father had been murdered.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I could not say anything; I was too much excited.

Q.—Was you fully dressed? A.—Yes, all but my coat.

Q.—After you heard this statement, what did you do? A.—I stayed down in the hall; could not speak; then went upstairs to the bedroom.

Q.—Whose bedroom? A.—Mr. NATHAN's bedroom.

Q.—Who was in the room? A.—FREDERICK NATHAN, mother, WASHINGTON NATHAN and I think Officer MANGAN.

Q.—Where did you leave the shoes? A.—I left them in the hall.

Q.—Where did you go to black shoes? A.—Generally in the cellar.

Q.—Did you notice the fastening of the cellar? A.—I did not.

Q.—You are positive you did not go out except for that ice? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are confident that you did not go out? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are certain about that, and that this is the statement you have made? A.—(Hesitating) Y-es.

Q.—On the evening before the murder were you at Madison-square? A.—Yes.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—To listen to the music.

Q.—Did you meet anybody there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who? A.—Two young fellows.

Q.—Did you converse with them? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are certain? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember your previous statement? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are confident you did not see anybody to speak to then? A.—Except those two.

Q.—Did you return to Mr. NATHAN's? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you been at the Christian Association? A.—Yes, in the afternoon.

Q.—How long was you in the army? A.—Till the 24th of July—till the close of the war.

Q.—Did you return to Washington when the Grand Army was disbanded? A.—I was in the hospital.

Q.—While you were in the army did you learn what bounty-jumping was? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever been accused of doing anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what DEAGAN and CALLAHAN did after returning to New-York? A.—I do not.

Q.—How often have you seen them? A.—Two or three times.

Q.—Where was you accustomed to meet them? A.—Just by chance.

Q.—Do you know them so that you would recognize them? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was you ever in Mr. NATHAN's library? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was your business there? A.—He called me there to go of an errand for him.

Q.—Did he pay you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did he take the money from? A.—Out of his pocket-book.

Q.—Did you ever see the safe door open? A.—No.

Q.—Was it Mr. NATHAN's custom to leave his door open when he went to bed at night? A.—I can't say.

Q.—You had been there often after he went to bed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The last time Mr. NATHAN was home, what time did he go to bed? A.—About ten minutes before ten o'clock.

Q.—Was Mr. NATHAN a man accustomed to going to bed at an early hour? A.—I believe he was.

Q.—Do you remember the last night before the murder that he slept in the house—was his room closed? A.—I believe it was.

Q.—When you saw his door open on the night of the murder, did it not excite any attention on your part? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you think it was an unusual thing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did you stop at his door that night? A.—I passed upstairs directly.

Q.—Were there any lights burning? A.—Yes, in the lower hall and at the head of the stairs.

Q.—Was Mr. NATHAN accustomed to have any other light burning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the library door leading to the hall locked on the inside or outside? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you entirely recovered your wound? A.—Yes, but the leg is not quite strong yet.

Q.—Have you any regular business? A.—I have not; I worked at hat-making, boiler-making, plumbing and gas-fitting.

Q.—Are you able to do a man's work at these trades? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you, within the last six months, endeavored to obtain employment at these trades? A.—No.

Q.—Has your mother any other means of subsistence except for her services? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you have been living with her for this long period without making effort to get work? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who furnished you with clothing? A.—My pension.

Q.—How much is that? A.—Eight dollars.

Q.—When you examined these trunks last for the purpose of getting these papers, who was present? A.—No one.

Q.—Did you say anything to your brother about it? A.—Yes.

Q.—After leaving the Court-house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When had you the conversation with regard to these discharges? A.—Yesterday afternoon.

Q.—You are confident you never worked with a Mr. BEEKMAN in this City? A.—Not confident; I could not swear to it.

Q.—How old were you when you last saw your father? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How long before you left Ireland? A.—I don't know.

FOREMAN—Is that Mr. NATHAN's pocket-book? (Pocket-book produced.) A.—I think the one I saw was smaller and darker.

Q.—Examine it and tell me whether that looks like it. A.—I could not say; to the best of my ability it is not.

Q.—Did you ever go to school in Ireland? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you come out here in charge of any person? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you find your mother immediately on your arrival? A.—I did.

Q.—On the Thursday before the murder you mentioned having a conversation with two persons in Madison-square; relate the conversation that took place? A.—We talked about the music, and nothing else.

Q.—Who were those persons? A.—JAMES LARREY and JAMES CASSIDY.

Q.—What is their occupation? A.—One is a plumber, but I don't know what the other is.

Q.—What time did you get up that Thursday morning? A.—The usual hour.

Q.—When did you first leave the house? A.—After eleven o'clock, and I then went to the Young Men's Christian Association Reading-room, where I remained twenty minutes.

Q.—Did you converse with any one there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you leave the house in the evening? A.—I went to Madison-square, and remained until ten o'clock.

Q.—Have you another suit of clothes besides those you now wear? A.—Yes; a black frock coat and a mixed pants and vest.

Q.—Did you see ANNE KELLY on the day she was examined here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is she your mother? A.—Yes.

Q.—From whom did you obtain that knowledge? A.—From herself.

Q.—I understood you to say that she came to this country before you did? A.—Yes, and she then sent for me.

FOREMAN.—Is that Mr. NATHAN's pocket-book? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What persons did you see in NATHAN's house on Thursday? A.—Two carpenters, a mason and a laborer.

Q.—You saw no other person there that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You slept in the house that night? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time did you go to bed? A.—About quarter past ten.

Q.—Did you lock both doors of your room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you leave them open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear any noise during the night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to bed immediately on arriving in your room? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you sleep at once? A.—I did not sleep until a quarter past eleven.

Q.—And you heard no noise during the night? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—Was the front door of your room open? A.—It was entirely open.

Q.—When did you awaken in the morning? A.—Between half-past five and six o'clock.

Q.—What did you first do when you woke up? A.—I dressed and washed myself, and came down-stairs.

Q.—When did you first hear of the murder? A.—I was standing on the third floor, when I heard a noise in the hall, down-stairs; I saw Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN walking down, very much excited.

Q.—Who told you first that Mr. NATHAN was murdered? A.—Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He held up his hands in a very excited manner and hallooed out his father was murdered.

Q.—Where were you then? A.—I was down-stairs, standing in the lower hall.

Q.—How do you explain the fact that ten minutes intervened after the screams of Mr. WASHINGTON and FREDERICK NATHAN before you came down-stairs, and when you did come down-stairs you had the boots in your hands? A.—I took the boots down-stairs, as was my usual custom.

Q.—There was testimony given that ten minutes elapsed after WASHINGTON and FREDERICK began screaming in a manner to attract the attention of everyone in the house before you came down-stairs, and when you did come down you had the boots in your hands? A.—I heard no screams at all, Sir; I did not hear anything until I came down-stairs.

Q.—The last thing after leaving your room before coming down-stairs was to take their boots—up to that time you had heard no screams whatever? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you at any time during Friday morning enter the room where the body lay? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you approach the bed? A.—Yes, within five or six feet of it.

Q.—When you first entered the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—What conversation had you with your mother on Friday? A.—None; I was so much excited I could not speak.

Q.—Did you speak to anyone else about it? A.—I told the mason when he came to work at the usual hour.

Q.—You had no conversation with any one else on the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you, on Thursday, see any one loitering about the neighborhood except those you have mentioned? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN come home that day? A.—In the afternoon, my mother told me.

Q.—Do you recollect at what time? A.—I don't, Sir.

Q.—Was it before you went to Madison-square? A.—It was.

Q.—Had you any conversation with any women in Madison-square? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At any time while you were away from the house that evening was there a woman in your company? A.—I am positive there was not.

Q.—Did you ever see the safe in Mr. NATHAN's room except on the occasion when he sent you on an errand? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have been in the house four Summers and you had never seen it before? A.—I saw it last Summer and the Summer before.

Q.—Did you ever hear any conversation about the contents of that safe? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever see the key of that safe? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the key in this safe when you entered the room to go on this errand? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever speak about this safe? A.—To no person alive.

Q.—Did Mr. NATHAN employ you frequently to go on errands? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did he take the money from? A.—Always from his pocket-book.

Q.—Have you not a linen suit of clothes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not a light Summer suit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not worn such a suit for the last fortnight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you had any articles of underclothing washed since this murder? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—Last week.

Q.—Who washed them? A.—I think my mother.

Q.—Did you take them to her, or did she take them out of your room? A.—She took them out of my room.

Q.—You stated you have never been arrested in this City or court-martialed in the army—have you ever been suspected of crime anywhere? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever lived anywhere outside this City? A.—No, Sir; except in Lawrence, Mass.

Q.—Do you know what wages Mr. NATHAN paid your mother? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Since you left the army you have been exclusively supported by her and your pension? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much money does she give you? A.—Nothing, except my board.

Q.—Have you been accustomed to go to this stable every day? A.—Twice or three times a week.

Q.—Did you ever remain for any considerable time? A.—I might remain there for an hour or an hour and a half.

Q.—When you were there the coachman would not be there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you swear positively you have not seen the iron "dog" or any instrument similar, except on the morning of the murder? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or any similar instrument? A.—No.

Q.—Do you think it might be lying about the stable without your seeing it? Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what part of the stable could it be lying without your seeing it? A.—It might be upstairs.

Q.—Were you in the habit of going to your mother's trunk in the stable? A.—No.

Q.—Were your clothes kept there? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you wanted those articles you went to the stable for them? A.—I never stirred them since they came there.

Q.—Were there any articles besides your clothes kept in that trunk? A.—My discharge papers and personal letters.

Q.—Was that trunk kept in the stable the previous Summer when your mother had charge of the house? A.—No, Sir; it was never kept there until this Summer.

Q.—Have you been in all parts of the stable at some time this Summer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know there was a closet in the dining-room containing a large quantity of silver? A.—I knew there was a closet there, but I did not know if there was any silver in it.

Q.—Are not there two large closets on the basement floor communicating with the billiard-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were these closets kept open or closed? A.—Open.

Q.—Were there any keys in the doors? A.—I did not notice.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with the laboring men employed in the house with regard to NATHAN's supposed wealth or habits? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never saw that safe open? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you ever any opportunity of knowing what it contained, positively? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever know there might be a large amount of property in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you a member of the Young Men's Christian Association? A.—No.

Q.—Who do you think committed that murder? A.—I have not got the slightest idea.

Q.—Not the slightest idea? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—You suspect nobody? A.—No, Sir, I don't.

Q.—Was anybody concealed in your bedroom the night the murder was committed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—Yes.

Q.—You looked under your bed? A.—No, Sir, I never look under my bed.

Q.—You don't know whether any persons were concealed there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you allow any one out of the house that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you allow anybody into the house that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were in the billiard-room that day? A.—Yes, between the hours of two and six o'clock.

Q.—Was the room so dark as to render it unable to see anybody who might be there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you at any time on Thursday in the passage communicating between Mr. NATHAN's room and your mother's room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have been in there frequently? A.—Yes, Sir, I have passed through there.

Q.—Is there a wardrobe on the right side? A.—I think there is, but I am not quite sure.

Q.—Were you at any time during Thursday in the attic of the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When were you last in the attic? A.—Thursday morning.

Q.—Were you there at any time during the day before the murder? A.—I slept there.

Q.—How many rooms in the attic? A.—Three in the rear and one in the front.

Q.—Did you go into the back attic rooms at any time during the day? A.—No.

Q.—Were they open or locked? A.—Open.

Q.—Have you been through all the rooms in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

FOREMAN.—KELLY, what is your religious belief? A.—Catholic.

Q.—Do you attend church regularly? A.—Not very regularly.

Q.—How often do you go? A.—When I please.

Q.—How often have you been pleased to go the last year? A.—Three or four times.

Q.—Do you ever go to confession? A.—I do.

Q.—When were you there last? A.—Over two years ago.

Q.—When you go to church what church do you attend? A.—Any church I please.

Q.—How much money did Mr. NATHAN give you altogether this Summer? A.—Less than five dollars.

Q.—Had you ever had any difficulty or altercation with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever been to his place in Morristown? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how your mother first came to be employed by Mr. NATHAN? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When she went there four years ago did you go with her? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have had no altercation with Mr. NATHAN since you left the army? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you kept up an intimacy with any other of your army friends except the two you have mentioned, since you left the army? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you in any but one regiment? A.—That is all.

Q.—Ever receive but one bounty? A.—That is all.

Q.—Did you ever pass at any time under any other name except William Kelly and James Watson? A.—That is all.

Q.—On the evening of Thursday you went into the front basement; closed the window. What doors did you fasten? A.—I locked the iron gate and the inside door.

Q.—Did you lock the rear door? A.—No, Sir, I shut that.

Q.—Did you go in that way that evening? A.—Always do.

Q.—How did you get in? A.—I rang the bell; I could not have gone in without ringing.

Q.—When did you come into the house? A.—About six minutes past ten.

Q.—How do you fix the time so accurately? A.—I saw the time at the Fifth-avenue Hotel as I came in.

Q.—The door then was fastened when you came in at six minutes past ten that evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you locked them again after you came in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you know your mother locked the back door? A.—I saw her do it.

Q.—When you have been sitting in the coach-house at any time this Summer or previous, who, if anybody, has been there with you? A.—No one but myself; always been there alone.

Q.—What is the longest time you have remained there at any time? A.—About two hours.

Q.—What were you doing? A.—Sitting on a chair reading the paper.

Q.—Had you had any conversation with your mother after you came in on Monday evening before you retired? A.—None.

Q.—Nothing at all? A.—Only a few words.

Q.—Did you and she go upstairs together? A.—Yes, Sir; I went up ahead of her.

Q.—How far ahead? A.—I was about a flight of stairs ahead of her.

Q.—She was following up behind? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the woman who has charge of the unoccupied house next door to Mr. NATHAN's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how long that house has been unoccupied? A.—I don't; I have seen a bill upon it "to let."

Q.—Is that the only way you know it has been unoccupied? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about the house next to that? A.—No, Sir; nothing at all.

Q.—Do you know that that house has also been unoccupied? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You know no person in that house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When Mr. WASHINGTON and Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN came upstairs Thursday night, did they make much noise on the staircase? A.—I didn't hear them at all.

Q.—Not at all? A.—Not a bit; I don't know when they came.

Q.—Have you been in the house all the time since the murder? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you slept in the house every night since? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your own room? A.—No, Sir; sometimes down-stairs on the floor; I slept in the front hall bedroom some nights; in the middle room now.

Q.—Has any one else slept on the same floor with you? A.—Yes, Sir; the servants.

Q.—The ones that came from Morristown? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any one else? A.—Yes, Sir; the officer.

Q.—Where did the officer sleep? A.—In the rear hall bedroom.

Q.—Where did you say you now slept? A.—In the middle room on the second floor.

Q.—You have never been since Mr. NATHAN's death outside the house except upon an errand? A.—That is all.

Q.—Have you been on any errands for your mother anywhere? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On the morning of Friday you first learned of the murder by meeting Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN in the hall-way? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you have to pass Mr. NATHAN's door in going down to the hall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you meet any persons collected around Mr. NATHAN's door at that time, or in the hall? A.—I did in the lower hall.

Q.—Didn't you look into this room? A.—No, Sir; passed right on down-stairs.

Q.—Was that before the policeman was called? A.—It was after the policeman was called.

Q.—Will you swear positive that, with your own door open and yourself up and dressed, you didn't hear WASHINGTON or FREDERICK NATHAN scream? No, Sir; I did not hear them, because the door was shut down-stairs; that door was shut every night; I found it shut when I came down in the morning.

Q.—You say you didn't go to sleep on Thursday night for a considerable time; what kept you awake? A.—The thunder.

Q.—Where are those clothes that you have had washed since the murder, or where were they washed? A.—At the house in the laundry; by my mother.

Q.—Have you been to your mother's room on Fifteenth-street since the murder. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you keep your clothing? A.—Down-stairs in the basement.

Q.—What part of the basement? A.—In the room off of the hall.

Q.—Has your mother a sister living? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has she visited her at Mr. NATHAN's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was she there last? A.—Last July, about a week before the murder.

Q.—Did she sleep in the house? No, Sir.

Q.—How long was she there? A.—For three days.

Q.—Do you know where she slept? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Does she live in this City? A.—Yes, Sir; she is now visiting a cousin of hers out of town.

Q.—When did she leave the City? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was she here the day of the murder? A.—I don't know.

Q.—This trunk of your mother's, in which your other suit of clothes was kept, was it in your room locked up? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had that room a lock on it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is the key in the lock? A.—No, Sir; I don't think it is.

Q.—Was the room locked? A.—The room at the head of the stairs was locked.

Q.—How did you get into this room, then? A.—I had a key for it.

Q.—Did you notice, when you came down-stairs on Friday morning, and passed Mr. NATHAN's door, whether it was open or closed? A.—I didn't notice particularly; I am pretty sure it was open; I merely glanced at it as I went by.

Q.—I think you testified, some time ago, on your direct examination, that you went out that morning and swept the steps? A.—No, Sir; that was my usual practice, but I didn't do it that morning.

Q.—Did you go outside the house that morning until you heard of the murder? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had the policeman entered the house before you came down-stairs? A.—Yes, Sir, I saw him at the door.

Q.—Other persons in the hall then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any crowd on the Fifth-avenue Hotel steps; on that side of the street? A.—Not then.

Q.—When you first saw Mr. NATHAN's body how near did you go to it? A.—Within about five feet of the head.

Q.—Did you see the body again before it was placed in the ice coffin? A.—Yes, Sir, once.

Q.—How long after the first time? A.—An hour and a half.

Q.—Who was in the room at that time? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How near did you go to the body at that time? A.—About six or seven feet.

Q.—So that at no time did you go nearer than five feet? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not curious to examine it carefully to see how the murder had been committed? A.—No, Sir, I could not examine it.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because I was too horror-struck.

Q.—You have been in action during the war? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have seen men shot? A.—Yes, Sir; I have only been in one engagement; saw men killed there.

Q.—Why, then, could you not witness this sight? A.—Because I never saw such a horrible sight in my life before, and could not approach it.

Q.—When you went to Lawrence, Mass., to enlist did any persons go there with you beside the two you mentioned? A.—I think not; I am not sure.

Q.—Excepting on Thursday night have you at any time observed whether Mr. NATHAN left his door open or closed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did any friend of yours ever stay with you a night in the Nathan house? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—How do you usually spend your evenings? A.—I go out to the Square, sit there, walk around, and listen to the music; that is all; then I go back to the house.

Q.—Did you visit any drinking-place at any time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has your mother always lived in the same place during the last three or four years when you were employed in Mr. NATHAN's house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many places has she lived in. A.—Two.

Q.—Where? A.—Eleventh-street, and at No. 431 Thirteenth-street.

Q.—Have you always, during the last three or four years, been in the habit of sleeping at home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you came home on Thursday night did you notice any man or men standing conversing together in front of Mr. PECKHAM's house? A.—I think I did; there were two or three; they were leaning against the iron railing talking.

Q.—Did you hear any of their conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice their appearance sufficiently to describe it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you do during the morning of the murder until eight o'clock? A.—I stopped down-stairs.

Q.—When you looked at Mr. NATHAN's body, how long did you remain there? A.—About five minutes.

Q.—Then you went down-stairs into the kitchen; how long did you remain there? A.—All the morning.

Q.—When you received your bounty wasn't you required to swear that your name was JAMES WATSON? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you ever take an oath under that name? A.—I don't think I ever did.

Q.—When you received your bounty money what kind of a receipt do you sign? A.—A simple receipt.

Q.—Make no affidavit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't swear to your own identity? A.—No, Sir.

By SECOND JUROR—Were you at the Superintendent's office the next day after the murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And underwent an examination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long? A.—Very nearly an hour.

Q.—Only one examination? A.—That is all.

Q.—Did you notice a stenographer taking testimony at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you examined again? A.—Yes, Sir; up to the house that morning by the Superintendent.

By the FOREMAN—When you were in the kitchen the morning of the murder, was there any fire? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not a fire made as usual for breakfast? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. FELLOWS—When you were enlisted do you remember the ceremony that was gone through with? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you take an oath? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—If you did take an oath, you swore in the name of James Watson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How late did the fire burn in the range Thursday night? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—When you came down from your room on the morning of the murder, did you notice whether Mr. NATHAN's door was closed or not? A.—I think it was open.

Q.—Was there nobody in? A.—I didn't see anybody.

Q.—Don't you know that that policeman was in there at the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you hear any noise in the room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where was your mother when you came into the house that evening? A.—In the basement.

Q.—Did you know of a hammer being lost on Thursday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did none of the workmen make inquiries of you about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you saw that body in the room on Friday morning did you notice how far it had been dragged? A.—I didn't notice whether it had been dragged or not.

Q.—Did you see the light burning there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were in Madison Park, you say, on the night before the murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you met two acquaintances there, and had a conversation with them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What were their names? A.—JAMES GARDY and JAMES CASTLE.

Q.—When were you examined before Superintendent JOURDAN? A.—Saturday after the murder.

Q.—When you announced that you saw these two men in the park, I asked you if you were perfectly confident of it, and you said you were? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I asked you if you had always made that statement; you said you had, and I asked you if you were as confident of it as anything you had mentioned; you said you were. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. FELLOWS here read a number of questions concerning his previous testimony before Superintendent JOURDAN and the Coroner, as follows:

Q.—Whom did you see there at Madison-square that you knew? A.—I didn't see anybody that I knew.

Q.—Do you mean me to understand that you didn't speak to any one you saw in Madison Park at all? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you as positive of that as anything you have told me today? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You had no conversation with anybody in the park that night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You remember giving those answers, and having those questions addressed to you. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you account for the fact that today you stated you did have a conversation with two men that day? A.—I told the Superintendent so, that I had a conversation with one or two young fellows.

By the FIRST JUROR—When you sign a receipt for your bounty money you have to be identified by two persons, have you not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You mean to say that on no occasion, before the money has been given to you by the Pension Agent, he has not required you to be identified by two persons as the one named? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At any time have you been identified by any person as JAMES WATSON? A.—No, Sir; not as I remember.

By the CORONER—You said since your return from the army you have worked in an iron foundry; did you see any instrument like this "dog" used in a boiler-shop? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who locks the basement door at night? A.—I do.

Q.—Who retired first, you or your mother? A.—I did.

Q.—You are never out after your mother retires to bed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Since Mr. NATHAN went to the country, have you seen any other persons in the house except the members of the family? A.—Only the carpenters and plumbers.

Q.—Where do you go do draw your pension? A.—To the pension agent.

Q.—Are they acquainted with you there? A.—No, Sir, they might know me by eye-sight.

Q.—What evidence do you take there to show that you are Mr. WATSON? A.—The pension.

By the FIRST JUROR—Q.—Did you ever split any kindling-wood in Mr. NATHAN's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do it with? A.—A little axe or hatchet.

Q.—Do you know where it is? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Take that dog in your hand and tell me whether you ever split any wood with it? [Sensation in Court.] A.—No, Sir; I never saw this before except the morning of the murder.

This closed the examination of KELLY, and at eight minutes of two he left the witness-stand. The Coroner then read an affidavit made by Mr. MORRIS R. WILLIAMS on the 3d of August, in whose testimony there has been some conflict. His testimony was in relation to the iron dog, and he was unwilling to swear that he had or had not seen it in Mr. NATHAN's stable. In the affidavit he swore that he saw an instrument similar to the "dog" described in the newspapers in the stable, but he was positive that it was not the instrument with which Mr. NATHAN was killed.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WILLIAM WHEATON.

The Coroner then called Mr. WM. WHEATON, a caulker, who testified that the dog looked like those used in siding out posts in a lumber-yard; Mr. MORRIS R. WILLIAMS had told him that he had seen an instrument like it lying around the stable, but the witness, although he had flooded the carriage-house floor once to see if it was water-tight, removing everything for the purpose, had failed to see it, or anything that resembled it; he had seen the carriage-wrench, and thought it could not be mistaken for the dog very "handily;" Mr. WILLIAMS thought he had seen it there after the carpenters left.

The hour of two having arrived, the inquest was adjourned until this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

Fruitless Labor of the Police—Pursuing a Gold Watch.

The record of Police failures in the investigation of the Nathan murder is becoming voluminous beyond all precedent, and as the facts become public, they show what a vast amount of work has been done, which has proved in the end to have been labor thrown away. Probably all of this work will never come to public knowledge, as much of it is now devoid of general interest, but a chase after a supposed clue to one of the Nathan watches is so exceptional in its incidents as to be worthy of narration.

On the 2d of August, immediately after the discovery that a mistake had been made as to the watch of the deceased, Superintendent JOURDAN sent out a general alarm ordering all the Precincts to notify all pawnbrokers, loan-brokers, second-hand dealers and jewelers of the fact that the murderer was supposed to have taken away the Perregaux watch heretofore described, and directing the arrest of any person offering it for sale. Detectives GLYNN and DUNN, of the Eighth Precinct, were making the prescribed rounds in that district, when in the jewelry-store of GEORGE W. SCHMERHORN, No. 189 Spring-street, they were informed by FERDINAND J. ZINGRETE, a workman there, that an unknown colored man, on the previous Saturday, had presented a watch of the designated number and description, desiring to know its value, but the jeweler declining to state it, he left, taking it with him. This encouraging fact being reported at the Station-house, Capt. MCDERMOTT, with the two detectives, set to work vigorously upon the promising clue. ZINGRETE was positive that the number of the watch was 5,657, and gave a description of the colored man who had it, which enabled the officers to arrest one JAMES JEFFERS, a waiter, who proved to be the right person. He was ready, however, to explain that it had been given him by EDWARD MELLEY, a bartender with EDWARD LYNCH, at the corner of Broome and Thompson streets, who also, being at once arrested, in turn stated that on the previous Saturday a colored man came to him wishing to borrow some money on the watch, and, desiring to know its value, he had sent JEFFERS to the jeweler for that purpose, and on his return MELLEY had advanced $5 on it and retained it. He kept it, however, but a short time, the colored man returning and redeeming it, which was the last MELLEY had seen of it. This colored man, he said, was a person he knew by sight, but did not know his name or number. In compliance with the request of Capt. MCDERMOTT he gave a particular description of his person, and added he had heard him called "Smut" and "Smitty."

Capt. MCDERMOTT immediately commenced a diligent search for this negro, having first consigned MELLEY to a cell for safe-keeping, as he had previously done with JEFFERS, both being held at the Station-house under temporary commitments granted by Judge DOWLING. The search was for a long time unsuccessful, but on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., about 11 o'clock, it was ascertained that a colored man, named WILLIAM THOMPSON, alias "Smut," lived at No. 60 Thompson-street, but that, frightened by the arrest of MELLEY and JEFFERS, he had gone to Newark. Early Monday morning Capt. MCDERMOTT, with Detectives DUNN and GLYNN, went to Newark, but on arriving there found that Smut had gone on an excursion up the North River. They waited patiently on the dock at Newark until the return of the party at 12¾ o'clock A. M., but no "Smut" was among the dusky crowd, and they then learned that the steamer on its way back had landed at Thirty-fourth-street, New-York, and suspecting the man had gone ashore, they returned to the City, and going direct to No. 60 Thompson-street, there found the person they had used so much time and patience to secure. "Smut" was terribly frightened when taken into custody, but he also was ready to explain all about the watch, saying he had bought it of HENRY GOLDSTEIN, pawnbroker at No. 208 Spring-street, for $50, but that a few days afterward he had become dissatisfied with it and sold it back to the same person for $40. GOLDSTEIN being then confronted with "Smut," acknowledged the transaction, and produced a doubled-case gold stem-winder watch, which was not a Perregaux nor No. 5,657, which he and "Smut" both insisted was the watch in question.

The promising clue thus proved in the end to be a will-o'-the-wisp, which had led three zealous officers through some days of constant labor, and the prisoners MELLEY and JEFFERS were discharged by Judge DOWLING on Wednesday. On Tuesday an effort had been made to procure their liberation on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, who, however, when the prisoners were produced before him, dismissed the writ and remanded them to the Station-house. Yesterday the negro "Smut," was still held in custody at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, while inquiries were being made under the direction of Superintendent JOURDAN, concerning the watch sold by GOLDSTEIN, which is supposed to have been stolen, from the fact that it was sold to the negro for $50, and is plainly worth at least $100. No one, however, now supposes that it has any connection with the Nathan murder, and if the suspicions of the Police in regard to it prove in the end to have been well-founded, only an ordinary and everyday theft will be found behind it.

Lydia Thompson—Her Arrest at Chicago.

The Chicago *Times*, of the 9th inst., describes the arrest of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, in that city, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by a woman who has followed the blonde troupe for quite a distance through some infatuation. She gave bail to answer the charge before Justice BANYON. The *Times* says: "After waiting patiently for half an hour, Officer FEENEY stepped up to the door, knocked and said: 'Miss THOMPSON, are you going to dress yourself and come with me?' She replied, 'No, I am not.' 'Then,' responded the constable, 'I will burst in the door and arrest you.' After further delay he knocked again, and, receiving no reply, pushed the door in and stepped into the room. He found that the woman THOMSON had not attempted to dress herself, nor made any preparations to accompany him. Constable FEENEY again read to her the summons, and asked her to go with him without further trouble. This she refused to do. He then took hold of her arm and said he would be compelled to take her with him. When she saw that she was indeed his prisoner, she screamed and sobbed, and made other violent demonstrations of fear and anger. A crowd of ushers had gone from the front to the stage, and were threatening the constable that he should 'never take her out alive,' &c. The other employes of the theatre had also collected about the dressing-room, and appeared anxious to 'get at him,' meaning the constable."

THE QUARANTINE WAR.

Remarkable Action by the Health Officer—The Bark Wavelet Seized by Armed Men—Her Captain Overpowered and the Vessel Removed.

Yesterday the trouble which has existed for some time past between the officers at Quarantine and a large number of prominent merchants in this City in regard to trading vessels, culminated in the sudden and forcible seizure of the bark *Wavelet*, belonging to PENDERGRAST BROTHERS & Co., of No. 141 Pearl-street. The seizure was made shortly after midnight by a body of armed men, about twenty in number, who arrived at HARBECK's stores, on the river front, Brooklyn, where the bark was moored, on board of the Quarantine boat *Andrew Fletcher*. The men boarded the *Wavelet*, with pistols and axes in hand, overpowered and took the captain prisoner, together with his wife and children and two watchmen, who were the only persons on the vessel, and subsequently cut the hawsers, after which she was removed to some place unknown to her owners. Nothing was heard about the seizure until about 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, at which time the fact was communicated to one of her owners by a watchman who witnessed the occurrence. It appears that the *Wavelet* arrived at the Lower New-York Bay on the 2d inst., from Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee on board, consigned to PENDERGRAST, BROTHERS & Co., besides carrying sixteen passengers, of whom the majority were children. Her passengers were all free from sickness, and she was provided with a clean bill of health. The time of her passage was fifty-one days. She anchored off Lower Quarantine, and her master then came ashore at Staten Island and started for this City for the purpose of consulting with his employers. One of the latter made a visit to the Health Officer at Staten Island, with a view of obtaining a permit to bring the vessel direct to this City, by means of which he hoped to avoid the annoyance of a long stoppage at Quarantine, and to escape the extortionate charges of lighterers and stevedores who are allowed to unload vessels while at Quarantine. His request was refused by Dr. REED, one of Dr. CARNOCHAN's assistants, after which he directed the master to take the *Wavelet* to Perth Amboy, N. J., and to discharge her cargo at that place. At the same time he procured an order from Dr. REED, giving the master leave to take the vessel back to sea. The cargo and the passengers were unloaded at Perth Amboy, and the bark was then fumigated in a thorough manner, and her master was furnished with a clean bill of health by SOLOMON ANDREWS, the Health Officer at that place. Her cargo was brought to this City on lighters engaged by the owners at the regular rates, thus escaping the lighterage system which prevails at Quarantine. The bark was also brought to Brooklyn, arriving on Wednesday morning. Her health bill was shown to Dr. COCHRANE, who granted the requisite permission for the vessel to anchor. Her seizure by an armed company subsequently took place, as already mentioned. It is alleged that the person who commanded the seizure to be made was Dr. CARNOCHAN, or his assistant, Dr. REED. Since the difficulty commenced between the merchants and the Health Officer, the former have for the most part unloaded their vessels at Perth Amboy, which has quarantine and customs regulations distinct from those of this City. This action, it is said, caused the stevedores and lighterers to become very irritable. It is understood that the United States authorities will soon interpose in the matter, and relieve the merchants from the embarrassments which they now complain of.

Yellow Fever at the Lower Quarantine.

The following vessels are at present anchored in the Lower Quarantine, with their crews suffering from yellow fever:

Bark *Morning Star*, from St. Jago. She has lost two men by the disease, and the rest are all under medical treatment.

Bark *White Wing*, from Havana, with her whole crew sick with fever.

Brig *Ceres*, from St. Jago: all hands sick.

Brig *Oliver Cutts*, from Port-au-Prince; crew all suffering.

Schooner *Royal Arch*, also infected, and the *Wavelet*.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of the new buildings proposed to be erected since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 11:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Eight first-class dwellings, One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Lexington-avenue, 17 by 48, four stories; MOORE & MURRAY, owners.

Eight first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-eighth-street, 125 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 73, basement and four stories; MATTHEW BYRNES, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, south-west corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, 15 by 54, basement and four stories; S. M. STILES, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 295 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 20 by 58, four stories; B. P. FAIRCHILD and C. W. LUYSTER, owners.

One first-class dwelling, east side of Fifth-avenue, 28 feet 5 inches south of Fifty-fourth-street, 30 by 65 by 78, basement and four stories; GARDINER G. YUELIN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 300 feet west Sixth-avenue, 25 by 63, four stories; MICHAEL DOOLEY, owner.

Four tenements, north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Second-avenue, 25 by 60, four stories; N. BURCHELL, owner.

One first-class store, No. 45 Cliff-street, 13 by 75, five stories; MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two tenements, north side of Thirty-eighth-street, 250 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 46, basement and four stories; JOSEPH SMITH, owner.

One tenement, No. 321 East Twenty-fourth-street, 25 by 50, five stories; JOHN LOUDEN, owner.

One tenement, north side of Fourteenth-street, 125 feet west of Avenue A, 31 by 25, five stories; LOUIS SCHULTZE, owner.

Five stores and tenements, Third-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street, 20 by 60, five stories; THOMAS SMITH, owner.

Four stores and tenements, north-east corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-first-street, 25 by 90, four stories; estate of S. SCHERMERHORN.

Four stores and tenements, north-west corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, 24 by 60, four stories; J. J. BURCHELL, owner.

Three stores and tenements, north side of Thirty-third-street, 75 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 60, four stories; J. J. BURCHELL, owner.

Three stores and tenements, west side of Seventh-avenue, 25 feet north of Thirty-fifth-street, 19 by 55, five stories; THOMAS LOUGHRAN, owner.

One store and tenement, north-west corner of Grand and Laurens streets, 28 by 60, five stories; JAMES COURTNEY, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Avenue C, 23 feet south of Sixteenth-street, 23 by 45, five stories; JAMES SHERIDAN, owner.

One store, No. 21 Bowery, 29 by 80, basement and four stories; REBECCA JONES, owner.

One store, No. 179 Greenwich-street, 25 by 56, four stories; W. L. M. COBB, owner.

Two stables, &c., north side of Forty-fourth-street, 225 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 30, four stories; Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, owner.

One stable, Nos. 172 and 174 Mercer-street, 50 by 80, basement and four stories; MORTON & CANARY, owners.

One stable, No. 288 West Tenth-street, 11 by 53, two stories; CHARLES E. ALLAIRE, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighty-eighth-street, 16 by 25, two stories; PHILIP COSGROVE, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following are the buildings reported unsafe during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 11, 1870:

Nos. 191 and 193 Clinton-street, north-west corner of Hester-street, Mr. Livington, owner; unsafe chimneys.

No. 187 Henry-street, Cornelius Clark, owner; balustrades on roof.

No. 185 Henry-street, N. Yemansky, owner; balustrades on roof.

One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, north side, 100 feet west of north-west corner of Third-avenue, Henry Hart, owner; unsafe and decayed timbers, frame building.

No. 80 Baxter-street, Daniel O'Neil, owner; walls generally unsafe.

No. 131 White-street, Daniel O'Neil, owner; unsafe front wall.

No. 248 Henry-street, Jas. Murphy, owner; unsafe chimneys.

No. 339 East Eleventh-street, rear, Jas. Kelly, owner; unsafe building.

No. 361 Third-avenue, Robert B. Nooney, owner; unsafe building.

Church-street, west side, 75 feet south of Dey-street, C. Godfrey Gunther, owner; unsafe bulkhead.

Nos. 63, 65, 67 Laurens-street, Philip Duffy, owner; unsafe building.

No. 211 Fifth-street, Mrs. Harriet Hall, owner; unsafe chimney.

No. 67 James-street, M. Lanigan Lesser, owner; unsafe foundation walls.

No. 229 Avenue A, Jos. Mayer, owner; unsafe foundation and front walls.

No. 16 Hester-street, T. Brooker, owner; unsafe front and extension walls.

No. 174 Henry-street, Morgan Morgan, owner; unsafe balustrade.

North-west corner of Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, S. Adams, owner; unsafe brick fence.

Chess—Interesting Matches on the Tapis.

The match at Chess between the New-York and Brooklyn players has stirred up the spirit of the latter, and confident of their strength they have challenged, singly and collectively, several of the New-York champions. Mr. NAPOLEON is to play a match of seven games with Dr. BARNETT, Mr. F. PERRIN a match of five games with Capt. MACKENZIE at the odds of pawn and move. Messrs. RICHARDSON, BRENZINGER, MERIAN and DELMAR, in consultation have challenged Capt. MACKENZIE on even terms to a match of seven games, and Mr. B. RICE and the Captain are to play a match on even terms. These interesting matches will commence shortly, and will excite much interest in the Chess world.

Meeting of the Dock Commissioners—Communication Concerning the Condition of the Wharfs and Piers.

The Commissioners of the Board of Docks met yesterday afternoon at their office, corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, JOHN T. AGNEW in the chair, and Messrs. WOOD, HENRY P. SMITH, members, present. A communication was received from RUSSELL STURGIS in relation to rebuilding Pier No. 13 North River. Referred to the Corporation Counsel. A communication was received from a property-owner in relation to the bad condition of Little Twelfth-street. Referred to Superintendent. A communication was received from Superintendent WESTERVELT in relation to the bad condition of pier at foot of Delancey-street, Pier No. 19 East River, and foot of Twenty-fourth-street, East River. Referred to Superintendent WESTERVELT, to report estimates of repairs, with the exception of pier at the foot of Delancey-street, which he is authorized to rebuild immediately. A communication was received from Superintendent KEYSER in relation to pier at West Forty-first and Forty-second streets being built upon by the Metropolitan Gas Company. Referred to Superintendent WESTERVELT to report upon. A communication from the Controller, notifying the Board to turn over rents collected from ferries by the Department. Referred to Corporation Counsel for his opinion. A communication was received from M. C. EDDY & Co., manufacturers of carbolic acid, stating that they would disinfect pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street for $500. Ordered on file.

Superintendent WESTERVELT reported that the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, has been completed according to contract. Adopted and ordered on file. The encumbrances on pier foot of West Forty-seventh-street were ordered to be removed.

A communication was received from PECK & WANDA to build a dock at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, East River, at their own cost, if they can have a lease of it. Referred to the Executive Committee. A communication was received from Harlem Gas Company requesting permission to extend their bulk-head at the foot of One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Eleventh-street, East River. Referred to Superintendent FINLY to report.

The Board then adjourned.

A MOTHER'S RIGHTS.

Litigation for the Custody of a Child—Its Grandmother Claims it as a Gift from the Deceased Father—Criminations and Recriminations—The Arguments of Counsel in the Case.

An argument of some interest was made yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD. It appears from the papers in the case that a short time since a writ of habear corpus was issued by this Court, on the petition of one Mrs. LIZZIE FLYNN, directed to a Mrs. FLYNN, of Westchester County, for the purpose of having the person of a little girl named JESSIE FLYNN, produced in Court. The facts of the case, which, in some respects, are quite peculiar, are derived from the testimony which has been given, and the addresses of the counsel for the respective parties. From these it would appear that a few years since a Mr. JOHN FLYNN, then a young, industrious and energetic mechanic of this City, accidentally made the acquaintance of Miss LIZZIE CAPRON, also of this City, at a temperance festival. The young woman was educated and intelligent, even above those of her station in life, and she, being very pleasing in her manners, and unusually good looking, captivated among others, Mr. FLYNN. After a brief courtship they were married, and lived together two or three years, during which time a daughter was born unto them, who is said to have been a very interesting child. After a time the husband and father sickened and died, and the little daughter, now nearly four years of age, went to live with her paternal grandmother. Soon after a claim was set up to her by the grandmother, that JESSIE belonged to her; that the child was given to her by both mother and father, and that it was the dying request of the latter that the grandmother should take, keep and educate the little girl, JESSIE, as her own. The mother of the child, believing, as she affirms, that all this was a deliberate attempt to rob her of her only little one, set about making the usual efforts to secure the custody of it. Failing in this, she resorted to the law, and through her counsel caused a writ of habeas corpus to be issued. The argument on the return of this writ was commenced yesterday.

From the voluminous depositions which have been taken in the case, and from the arguments of the respective counsel, it appears, first, on the side of the grandmother, Mrs. FLYNN, who insists that she has the right to the custody of the child; that both father and mother gave the infant to her to rear and educate; that the father on his death-bed bequeathed it to her, and that the mother stood by, consenting to the verbal transfer. Counsel said that a gift of this nature amounted to a contract. It was such a contract as could not be set aside except for good cause. He cited cases to show that the popular notion that parents are entitled to the custody of a child, as against all the world beside, is entirely fallacious, and must not, and ought not, to prevail with the Courts of this City. There was no pretense that the child had been badly treated. The child was born in Westchester County, and there it had always lived. Its home with its grandmother was a quiet, pleasant, rural retreat. There the child was surrounded by all the comforts, pleasures, and even luxuries of a first-class home in the country. The testimony showed that the FLYNN family were abundantly able to nurture and educate the child properly. Besides, it was the only grandchild the old folks had, and doubtless it would inherit a comfortable property. What, said the counsel, did the mother propose to do? She proposed to take it to a place in the City, on the third or fourth floor of a tenement-house in the most crowded part of New-York. The maternal grandmother lived there also, and her record was not very good. The child it must be remembered, said counsel, is nearly four years old—an age peculiarly susceptible to first impressions. The child JESSIE is a lovely and most impressible little girl. The mother has no income of her own except such as she earns by binding shoes and making neckties, which at best is a very precarious way of making a living. This, he said, is the only way she has of earning her daily bread. He would give this mother, in common with all others, some credit for being possessed of the maternal affection which God had implanted in the bosoms of all mothers.

At this stage of the argument the mother of little JESSIE, who was in the Court-room, appeared so deeply affected that several sitting near believed she was about to swoon. She soon revived, however, and maintained an apparent composure to the end.

The counsel continued by saying that religious faith had much to do with the case. The FLYNN family were Roman Catholics. JOHN FLYNN, the husband and father, died in the Catholic faith, and it was his dying wish that his daughter JESSIE should be brought up in that faith. The Courts, he said, had held that where parents differed in regard to the manner in which their children were to be educated religiously, the faith of the father was to prevail. He furthermore insisted that the CAPRON family was not a suitable one in which to educate the child. So far as the testimony went, and as counsel knew, the CAPRON family had no religious belief whatever. At all events, there was no pretense that they were Catholics. The moral character of the grandmother, on the maternal side, was criticised and commented on at some length. A suit was commenced recently between this last-named grandmother and her husband for a divorce. Whether a decree had been granted was not known, but at any rate the husband had taken to himself another wife. Such a house was not a fit place for a young, impressible, and, as yet, pure-minded little girl like JESSIE FLYNN. But he had one more point to urge upon the attention of the Court. It was one he did not like to urge, but his duty to his client demanded it. A suit had been commenced by this child's mother, some time ago, for the purpose of obtaining a decree of separation from the husband, JOHN FLYNN, on the ground that he had not only advised and instigated, but had demanded of his wife, that she, the mother of this child, should take medicine to produce an abortion. All these allegations, he said, were untrue. The husband, JOHN FLYNN, was dead now, and could say nothing; but the testimony they produced showed that it was the wife and mother who first thought of this most heinous crime. They had evidence to show that she treated this little girl with neglect, when in her infantile hours she most needed the tender care and attention of a mother. She would not nurse the little one she had, and owing to her own imprudent conduct the advice of two physicians was that the child must be weaned when eight months old to save its life. Its life, he said, was saved, but no thanks were due to the mother. When the little one was lying, as was supposed, in the last agonies of death, the mother was asked to come into the house and see it die. Though she was then, to use counsel's words, toying and trifling with a baker-man, with nothing else more important to do, she replied, "Don't make so much fuss about the child; if it dies, it will be better off." From all the testimony which had been taken, it was apparent that the only real difference was in regard to the treatment of the child; "and yet," said the speaker, "when the wife and mother was on the stand, she testified that the only cause of the separation was that her husband said she made the puddings too heavy."

Mr. WHITE appeared as counsel for the mother, Mrs. LIZZIE FLYNN. He said he had scarcely ever listened to any more wholesale misstatements of testimony and of fact than those which had been put forth by his brother of the profession from Westchester County. He had never seen so much persistent vindictiveness in any one case as had been put forth by the different members of the FLYNN family in this. By the FLYNN family he meant particularly the grandmother, who now holds the child, and the two daughters of the latter. Mr. FLYNN, a son, to his credit be it spoke it, had always told the truth, and that, too, in a most consistent way. Counsel recited briefly the history of this sad family difficulty. It was true that JOHN FLYNN and LIZZIE CAPRON were married about two months before any of the relatives knew about it. When the fact was known, the two went to live with the respondent, Mrs. FLYNN. A few months later they all removed to Mott Haven, Westchester County. There they lived happily for some time, until, by means of the unhappy influence of his mother and two his sisters, the husband became exceedingly morose in the presence of his wife. The other side claimed that she took pills to procure an abortion, and when that drug failed that she went to Mme. DUBOIS, a professional abortionist. But why was this? Her husband compelled her against her oft-repeated pleadings and protest against it. That husband's mouth is now shut; he is in his grave, said counsel, but the testimony of two witnesses—his nearest and most intimate friends—has been given to the effect that when the husband was on his dying bed, and all hope of living was abandoned, he asked the forgiveness of his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. CAPRON. He said he had deeply and grievously wronged them, and asked his comrades to carry the message to them, which they did. When she was first notified of his death, the widow repaired to the place of his decease in Westchester County, accompanied by her mother. She was there treated in the most shameful manner. Her infant child she believed she had a right to under the circumstances. Her mother-in-law threw divers articles at her and finally seized her by the throat and choked her severely. After the death of Mr. JOHN FLYNN his mother made an application to the Surrogate of Westchester County to be appointed guardian of the girl JESSIE. The mother also made a motion to the same tribunal for a similar purpose, but thus far neither of the motions have been granted. The argument of Mr. WHITE will be resumed at 11 A. M. today.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Case of Perjury—Sudden Deaths—Petty Larcenies and Personal Injuries—Investing in Counterfeit Money.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, on the body of JAMES GALLAGHER, aged thirty-five, a native of Ireland, formerly residing at No. 345 East Thirty-fourth-street, who had his neck broken, on Wednesday evening, by a fall from a ladder at No. 216 East Thirty-fourth-street, while at work. He only fell a distance of six feet.

THOMAS RILEY died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 1,404 East Fifteenth-street.

An infant died suddenly at No. 80 Division-street.

MARY ROONEY, aged twenty-three, a domestic in the family of Miss CANOLINE BLOCH, at No. 364 Canal-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of stealing a diamond ring valued at $100, the property of Miss BLOCH. The ring had been left in a bureau drawer, and no other person except the accused had access to it. As MARY had absconded from the house and gone to Castle Garden, and though she denied all knowledge of the ring, offered to pay for it, the Magistrate held the prisoner for trial at the General Sessions.

GIDEON PALMER, a lawyer, formerly of Middleton, Conn., was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on a charge of perjury. FREDERICK TREADWAY, of No. 808 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, testified that he is the plaintiff in a suit now pending in the Supreme Court in this City on a judgment obtained in the State of Connecticut. He further alleged that the prisoner had sworn on the trial alluded to that he had not answered the complaint in Connecticut, nor was there any record of judgment. Mr. TREADWAY exhibited the judgment-roll as granted in the first suit. The Magistrate decided to hold the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000 for an examination, to be held as soon as the suit now pending on a foreign judgment shall have been decided.

GEORGE THOMAS and GEORGE BENY, both colored sailors of Spanish birth, were arrested yesterday on the complaint of JOHN LOMBERS, also a Spanish negro, for grand larceny. The complainant keeps a sailor's boarding-house at No. 159 Leonard-street, and charges that the prisoners stole from his premises three suits of clothes valued at $85, the property of sailors now at sea. A boarder named SAISIUS STELLA, also colored, saw the prisoners commit the larceny, and Justice HOGAN held them for trial.

PATRICK REAGAN, a laborer, aged forty, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 438 East Thirteenth-street, fell into a sewer, yesterday, at the foot of East Twelfth-street, and was so exhausted from suffocation that death ensued in an hour.

ELIZABETH BAXTER, a servant girl, was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen a pair of ear-rings, worth $15, from HARRIETT M. HARRISON, of No. 48 West Fourteenth-street. The prisoner was committed for examination.

SAMUEL C. BOWEN, of No. 940 Broadway, appeared before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and accused PHILIP MCGUIRE, aged eighteen, of Seventeenth-street, of having crept into his store on his hands and knees, on the 2d of August, and stolen therefrom two pieces of cloth worth $140. WILLIAM SMITH, another boy, already proven to have been an accomplice in the theft, was committed for trial, and MCGUIRE is held for examination.

Yesterday, morning, Hook and Ladder No. 1, while proceeding to an alarm of fire, broke down in Madison-street, and the following members of the Company who were riding upon the truck at the moment were severely injured: ROBERT KING, foreman, of No. 321 East Twenty-sixth-street, foot broken; THOMAS O. DOUGHERTY, No. 89 Washington-street, foot sprained; THOS. J. FARRELL, No. 439 East Twenty-third-street, back sprained; JOHN FINN, No. 410 Pearl-street, THOS. J. HART, No. 15 City Hall Place, ROBERT KENNEY, Thirty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue; WM. MCKENZIE, No. 123 Liberty-street, and THOMAS HUTCHINSON, No. 305 East Twenty-fifth-street, were also all thrown to the street with great violence, but escaped without serious injury. The accident was caused by a defective axletree, which snapped asunder under the rapid motion of the carriage. The fire was at the cigar-store of BERNARD MORT, No. 48 East Broadway, where a damage of $400 was done to stock; insured for $1,000 in the Metropolitan and one other company. The building was but slightly injured.

Yesterday morning, CHARLES LEIBER and JOHN HILDEBRANDT, both of whom live at Sixty-seventh-street and Broadway, were kicked by a vicious horse in Ninth-avenue, the latter being only slightly injured, but LEIBER was found to have a compound fracture of the left leg, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FANNY REYNOLDS, of Piermont, yesterday, appeared at the Third Precinct Station-house asking aid for a child two years of age, which she had in her arms, one of whose legs had been broken by a pile of bricks falling upon the little one, near its home. It was sent to Park Hospital.

FRANK J. COTTS, of No. 205 East Forty-sixth-street, yesterday, fell at the corner of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue, cutting his head severely. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES HUGHES, of No. 556 West Forty-third-street, was injured, yesterday, by the wall of an old building at the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, where he was at work, falling upon him. He was taken home.

PATRICK HOGAN, of No. 342 East Thirteenth-street, was injured, yesterday, at the new gas-works, foot of Eleventh-street, by a cart-load of dirt being dumped upon him. He was taken home.

MARY DONOHUE, yesterday, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence, No. 432 East Eleventh-street, cutting a severe gash in the back of her head.

ROBERT MURIE, of No. 212 West Twentieth-street, yesterday, fell from a building at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, which he was assisting to tear down, and received a very severe wound. He was taken home.

When a Second-avenue car was at Grand and Chrystie streets, yesterday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., one of its sides was crushed by a collision with a truck driven by JOHN RYAN, of No. 352 Front-street. No one was injured.

E. J. LIPE, of Concord, N. C., was so unfortunate as to fall into correspondence with a person in New-York who had for sale counterfeit money as good in appearance as the genuine. LIPE coming to the City, met his correspondent, who had given the name of HAMILTON, at No. 73 Nassau-street, and paid him $250 for $1,000 in counterfeits. HAMILTON said he had to go thirty miles for it, and went out, since when LIPE has not seen or heard of him, and the individual who so verdantly sent good money after bad, is mourning the investment.

ELLEN KIRK, an infant six months of age, while playing on the sidewalk in front of No. 156 Greenwich-street, was struck on the head and dangerously injured, by a brick which fell from the chimney of the house next door.

Beethoven Maennerchor—Membership, Funds, &c.

At a recent semi-annual business meeting of the Beethoven Maennerchor, of this City, a report was made, showing that the Society numbers 99 singing, 530 non-singing, and 35 honorary members; total, 664. The receipts of the Society during the past six months amounted to $17,431 55, and its expenditures to $13,218 25. The erection of the new hall of the Society in Fifth-street, near Bowery, is rapidly advancing. The Society is rehearsing already the opera "Fidelio," by BEETHOVEN, which will be performed on the celebration of the centennary of the great composer, by the Society, on Dec. 17 next. Messrs. J. M. OHMEIS, Dr. TRESKATIS and J. F. LANGBEIN have been appointed a committee for the purpose of making collections among the members of the Society for the aid and support of the German victims of the European war. Mr. A. A. RENSON was elected as delegate of the Society to the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 11.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs. 92⅛
500 do.....small.111⅞	30,000 do.....b. c. 92⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New.....109⅞	20,000 do..... 92
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110	200 do..... 92⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3.....110	700 Erie Railway..... 24⅛
5,000 do.....c.109⅞	700 Harlem Railroad..135
5,000 Tenn St. 6s, ex c. 64	400 Reading Railroad. 96⅛
1,000 Georgia St. 7s.. 92½	100 Michigan Central.119
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 71¼	100 L. S. & M. So..... 94⅛
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Apl. & Oct... 70	30 do..... 94⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, 83.. 91	5 do..... 94⅛
5,000 Erie 3d..... 89	300 do.....b. c. 94
5,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 94	200 do.....s5 94
10,000 C. Pac. R. G. B. 86	200 do.....s4 94
1,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st 82½	5 Panama Railroad. 81¼
2,000 S. L. & I. M. 1st 86	5 do..... 81
2,000 do..... 85¼	200 Illinois Central.....132⅛
2,000 O. & M. Con. B. 87½	100 Chi. & R. I.....113⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 93	100 do.....b30.114
13,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 81¼	100 do.....114
60 B'nk of Commerce.124	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 61⅞
15 Ocean Bank..... 85	100 do..... 61⅞
10 Del. & H. Canal....120	100 do.....b45 61⅞
300 Pacific Mail....b. c. 38⅛	300 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 77⅞
200 do..... 38⅛	100 do..... 77⅞
25 Adams Express..... 68⅛	200 Tol., W. & W..... 51⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..... 14⅛	150 P., Ft. W. & C., G'd 94⅛
50 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 96⅛	50 Chicago & Alton..117⅛
400 do.....b. c. 96⅛	200 Ohio & Mississippi 34
500 do..... 96⅛	100 do..... 33⅞
100 do.....b10 96½	60 Morris & Essex... 89
	100 do..... 88⅞
	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.....113
	100 do.....113⅛
	100 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 18⅛

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81, C...114⅛	100 Pac. M.S.S.Co. b.c. 38⅛
25,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.110	200 do..... 38
10,000 do.....110⅛	100 Adams Ex..... 68⅛
8,000 do.....b3.110⅛	200 Am. M. Un. Ex... 42⅛
10,000 do.....110	500 N.Y.C.& H. R. b.c 95⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..110⅛	600 do..... 95⅞
80,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67,b3.110⅛	100 Erie Railway..... 23⅞
40,000 do.....110⅛	100 Harlem R.....134⅛
5,000 do.....110	25 Panama R..... 81
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.110⅛	80 N. J. Cen. R.....102⅛
100,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.108	100 L. S. & M. S. R..... 93⅛
10,000 do.....b3.108	5 do..... 94
25,000 Va. St. 6s, new.. 63	25 do..... 93⅛
5,000 N. Car. old bds. 49½	300 do.....b. c. 95⅛
26,000 do..... 49½	100 C. & N. W. Pref. s60 85
5,000 do..... 49¾	100 do..... 85⅛
2,000 Mo. St. 6s..... 90⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R.....113⅛
1,000 Louisiana 6s..... 73	500 Mil. & St. P. R..... 61
1,000 La. 8s. L. bds.. 87	100 Tol., W. & W..... 51
1,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s.110	100 Col., C. & I. C..... 18
1,000 Mem. & C. 1st.. 85	50 Mor. & E. R..... 88⅛

THURSDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The Gold market today opened under the depression caused by the heavy sales of last night pressed at 116¼@116⅛@116 ₱ cent. The early sales this morning were at 116@116¼@116@115⅞ ₱ cent. From these figures there was a sudden reaction later in the forenoon to 116¾@117@117⅛@117@116⅞ ₱ cent. The impression on the Street and in the Gold Room seemed to be that the apparent pressure to sell on Wednesday Afternoon was not to close out *long* contracts in Gold, but to put out fresh *short* contracts, on the calculation that the War on the Continent looked to an early termination. It was also found this morning that the market had become so decidedly bearish that the Cash Gold could be lent out free of interest. At the same time the Paris Cable dispatches were less unfavorable to the French Army, and to these succeeded lower quotations for the English and American Funds in London. After 2 o'clock the feeling became steadier in Gold, and the disposition was to await further and more authentic news than the morning from the Armies on the Rhenish frontier.

Our Public Funds were generally steady today. The Treasury bought $2,000,000 for the Sinking Fund of United States 5-20s at prices equivalent to 109.95@110.40 ₱ cent. for 1867s, while the price in the open market was 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. There was a large offering of Bonds above the market in excess of the sums accepted. After the transactions at the Treasury the market continued steady. It is stated in private telegrams from Paris that the amount of transactions in the American Funds since the declaration of the War is larger than at any time before the War. There has been a rush to place Money beyond the contingencies of the War, and as American 5-20s afforded a medium more acceptable to many parties than the purchase of Bills on London at a premium, they were buyers at par counting our dollar at five francs, the rule of the Paris Bourse in dealing in our Bonds.

There is not much said today in Foreign Exchange, which now means simply Bills on London, as no business is doing on the Continent. The signs of reaction in the rates of Interest at the Bank of England render 60-day Bills a little more desirable, and the quotations today are 109⅛@¼ at 60 days, and 110⅛@¼ at sight and short sight.

While Money on Call loan continues cheap, and balances over-night are offered as low as 4 ₱ cent., the large Banks are offered 6@7 ₱ cent. on 30@60 days' time. Some of the prominent Brokers in the Railways are ready to pay 7 ₱ cent. on 30 days straight out, with 20 ₱ cent. margin on the Stocks borrowed upon.

In the Railway speculation today there was some evidences of realizing on the large advance in New-York Central, Lake Shore, &c., noted in the last few days, and the bullish spirit of the market was not quite so pronounced as yesterday Afternoon, on these particular stocks. At the same time other stocks on the Western list, like Chicago and Rock Island and St. Paul's were even firmer than yesterday.

The Southern State Bonds were firmer on Tennessees. The Railway Mortgages, particularly the Pacifics, are held with rather more firmness.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night, the market closing rather dull and heavy:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 11.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110
American Gold Coin	116¼	117⅛
Bills on London at sight	110½	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	61⅞	62½
New-York Central and Hudson	96¼	95⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91¾	91
Reading Railroad	96½	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	114
North-western Common	82¾	82
North-western Preferred	86¼	84⅞
Pacific Mail Company	38¾	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77¾	77⅛
St. Paul Common	61¾	60¾
Lake Shore	94⅛	92¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34	33⅞
New-Jersey Central	102½	102½
Toledo and Wabash	51⅞	50¾

OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S TO TREASURY.

Frank & Gans.	Rasmus & Lissignole.
$100,000 '67 c.....109.69	$40,000 '67 c.....109.75
50,000 '67.....109.88	Hatch & Foote.
50,000 '67.....109.87	500 '62 r.....109.35
50,000 '67.....109.97	1,150 '64 c.....109.35
E. Sweet & Co.	2,350 '65 c., o.....109.35
450 '64 c.....109.21	15,000 '65 c., n.....109.35
550 '65 c., o.....109.21	10,000 '67 c.....109.40
250 '65 c., n.....109.21	10,000 '67 c.....109.45
550 '67 c.....109.21	Vermilye & Co.
10,000 '65 c., n.....109.45	100,000 '65 c., n.....109.90
10,000 '65 c., n.....109.57	100,000 '65 c., o.....109.90
20,000 '65 c., n.....109.65	37,000 '62 r.....109.90
30,000 '65 c., n.....109.67	41,000 '64 r.....109.90
25,000 '67.....109.47	60,000 '64 c.....109.90
10,000 '65 c., n.....109.51	362,000 '67 c.....109.90
5,000 '65 c., n.....109.65	Woerishoffer & Co.
4,000 '68 c.....109.79	50,000 '67.....109.49
30,000 '64 c.....109.47	50,000 '67.....109.59
20,000 '67.....109.47	35,000 '67.....109.69
10,000 '65, c., n.....109.47	15,000 '67.....109.79
26,000 '64, c.....109.57	50,000 '67.....109.89
1,000 '62, c.....109.57	50,000 '67.....109.99
15,000 '67, c.....109.57	J. S. Stanton.
10,000 '67, c.....109.46	5,000 '65, n.....109.20
10,000 '65, c., n.....109.46	10,000 '65, n.....109.30
Lounsbery & Fanshawe.	15,000 '65, n.....109.40
100,000 '67, c.....109.56	10,000 '64, r.....109.50
100,000 '67, c.....109.69	10,000 '64, r.....109.64
100,000 '67, c.....109.81	15,000 '64, c.....109.70
100,000 '67, c.....109.94	15,000 '64, c.....109.80
100,000 '67, c.....110.06	20,000 '65, o.....109.90
Nat. Currency Bank.	D. W. Berdan, Manager.
11,300 '65, n.....109.43	15,000 '67, c.....109.40
8,650 '67.....109.43	1,000 '65, c., n.....109.90
4,500 '68.....109.43	Reid, Leo & Content.
400 '62.....109.54	150,000 '67.....108.84
150 '64.....109.54	E. C. Taylor.
Baker & Kitchen.	100,000 '67.....109.49
5,000 '67, c.....109.57	100,000 '67.....109.44
10,000 '67, c.....109.61	100,000 '67, c.....109.54
15,000 '67, c.....109.65	100,000 '67, c.....109.59
20,000 '67, c.....109.69	Marx & Co.
25,000 '67, c.....109.73	50,000 '67, c.....109.55
30,000 '67, c.....109.77	50,000 '67, c.....109.67
35,000 '67, c.....109.81	50,000 '65, c., n.....109.80
40,000 '67, c.....109.85	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
45,000 '67, c.....109.88	5,000 '65, c., n.....109.48
50,000 '67, c.....109.91	10,000 '67, c.....109.48
P. Speyer & Co.	10,000 '67, c.....109.58
50,000 '67.....109.49	20,000 '67, c.....109.75
50,000 '67.....109.59	25,000 '67, c.....109.70
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	30,000 '67, c.....109.65
4,000 '62, r.....109.43	C. P. Bailey.
23,100 '64, c.....109.43	5,000 '62.....109.60
2,300 '65, c., n.....109.43	Lawrence Bros. & Co.
900 '67, c.....109.43	20,000 '65, n.....109.84
300 '65, c.....109.43	L. Frank.
25,000 '65, c., n.....109.74	198,000 '65, c., o.....109.56
100,000 '65, c., o.....109.97	2,000 '64, c.....109.56
200,000 '67, c.....109.97	200,000 '65, c., o.....109.66
100,000 '65, c., n.....109.97	G. F. Baker, Cashier.
S. D. Russell & Co.	14,500 '65, c., n.....109.70
12,000 '65, c., n.....109.50	56,500 '67, c.....109.70
10,000 '65, c., n.....109.80	3,000 '65, c., n.....109.70
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	Jay Cooke & Co.
75,000 '65, n.....110	91,200 '62, r.....109.79
25,000 '65, n.....110	20,000 '64, r.....109.79
100,000 '65, n.....110	115,000 '64, c.....109.79
Humbert Bros.	150,000 '65, c., n.....109.79
20,000 '64, c.....110	1,000 '65, r., o.....109.79
20,000 '64, c.....110.02	623,000 '67, c.....109.79
20,000 '64, c.....110.04	
20,000 '64, c.....110.06	$5,607,600
20,000 '64, c.....110.08	

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S, AUG. 11.

National Currency Bank.	Edward C. Taylor.
$11,300 '65, n.....109.43	$100,000 '67.....109.54
8,650 '67.....109.43	100,000 '67.....109.59
4,500 '68.....109.43	100,000 '67.....109.49
400 '62.....109.54	100,000 '67.....109.44
150 '64.....109.54	Hatch & Foote.
Lounsbery & Fanshawe.	500 '62, r.....109.35
100,000 '67, c.....109.56	1,150 '64, c.....109.35
100,000 '67, c.....109.69	2,350 '65, c., o.....109.35
Frank & Gans.	15,000 '65, c., n.....109.35
100,000 '67.....109.69	10,000 '67, c.....109.40
Baker & Kitchen.	10,000 '67, c.....109.45
5,000 '67, c.....109.57	Woerishoffer & Co.
10,000 '67, c.....109.61	50,000 '67.....109.49
15,000 '67, c.....109.65	50,000 '67.....109.59
20,000 '67, c.....109.69	35,000 '67.....109.69
Ed. Sweet & Co.	D. W. Berdan, Manager.
450 '64, c.....109.21	15,000 '67, c.....109.49
550 '65, c., o.....109.21	1,000 '65, c., n.....109.49
250 '65, c., n.....109.21	Philip Speyer & Co.
550 '67.....109.21	50,000 '67.....109.49
10,000 '65, c., n.....109.45	50,000 '67.....109.59
10,000 '65, c., n.....109.57	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
20,000 '65, c., n.....109.65	4,000 '62, r.....109.43
30,000 '65, c., n.....109.67	23,100 '64, c.....109.43
10,000 '65, c., n.....109.51	2,300 '65, c., n.....109.43
5,000 '65, c., n.....109.65	900 '67, c.....109.43
30,000 '64, c.....109.47	300 '65, c.....109.42
20,000 '67, c.....109.47	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
10,000 '65, c.....109.47	5,000 '65, c., n.....109.48
26,000 '64, c.....109.57	10,000 '67, c.....109.48
1,000 '62, c.....109.57	10,000 '67, c.....109.58
15,000 '67, c.....109.57	25,000 '67, c.....109.70
10,000 '67, c.....109.46	30,000 '67, c.....109.65
10,000 '65.....109.46	J. S. Stanton.
Marx & Co.	5,000 '65, c., n.....109.20
50,000 '67, c.....109.55	10,000 '65, c., n.....109.30
50,000 '65, c., n.....109.67	15,000 '65, c., n.....109.40
C. P. Bailey.	10,000 '64, r.....109.50
5,000 '62.....109.60	10,000 '64, r.....109.60
L. Frank.	8,200 '64, c.....109.70
198,000 '65, c., o.....109.56	G. F. Baker, Cashier.
2,000 '64, c.....109.56	14,500 '65, c., n.....109.70
200,000 '65, c., o.....109.66	25,900 '67, c.....109.70
S. T. Russell & Co.	
12,000 '65, c., n.....109.50	$2,000,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11.

Gold receipts	$676,355 45
Gold payments	1,093,809 24
Gold balance	69,359,727 66
Currency receipts	1,654,006 07
Currency payments	684,647 84
Currency balance	16,356,616 19
Customs	660,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81.....114	5-20 coup., '67.....109⅞
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81.....114⅛	5-20 coup., '68.....109⅞
5-20 coup., '62.....112	10-40 reg.....104
5-20 coup., '64.....111	10-40 coup.....107⅞
5-20 coup., '65.....111	6s currency.....111⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....109⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.... 63	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '86.....101
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 62⅛	Illinois Canal bds., '70.100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.. 59⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77...100
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 62	Illinois coup. 6s, '79...100
Georgia 6s..... 83	Illinois War Loan.....100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 92	Indiana 5 ₱ ct.....100
N. Carolina 6s, old.... 49	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78.. 97
N. Carolina 6s, F. A. '66 35	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83.. 97
N. Carolina 6s, new bds 30	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78.. 99
N. Carolina 6s, S. Tax 24⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L.100
S. Carolina 6s..... 82	N. Y. Reg'd Bty L'n.107⅛
S. Car. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 70	N. Y. coup. Bty L.....107⅛
Missouri 6s..... 90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107
Louisiana 6s..... 71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.. 71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
Louisiana 7s, Pen.... 75⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Connecticut 6s.....100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Alabama 5s..... 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Alabama 8s..... 98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81.....100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 91	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..... 99	Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 86⅛
N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76.. 99	Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.. 99	Quin. & Tol. 1st, 90... 82
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 92⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 75
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.... 89	Gal. & Chic. 2d..... 92
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 82	Chic., R. I. & Pac..... 96⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88... 78	Morris & Essex 2d..... 93
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.100⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F..... 99
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.....100	N. J. Cen. 2d.....100⅛
Harlem 1st.....101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.100
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d..... 97
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bs.. 92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d..... 90
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.. 92⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st.....100
Chi., B. & Q. 8₱c. 1st.109⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc..... 93
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7₱c. 98	Ohio & Miss. 1st..... 96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 95	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.. 87⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds..... 86	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds. 85⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 82⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.....102⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70.....110	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 87
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 96	Mil. & St. P. 1st..... 92⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 83⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 85
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 75⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st..... 81⅛
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.. 89	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 84
Lack. & West. Bds..... 95	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 80
Del., L. & West. 1st.... 99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... 97
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext... 89⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.....138	Importers'&Traders'.152⅛
Manhattan.....150	Manuf. & Merchants'. 99⅛
Mechanics'.....134	Central National.....103
Union.....124	Ninth National.....110
America.....145	Tenth National.....129
City.....205	Oriental.....165
Phenix.....108	Gold Exchange..... 61
Tradesmen's.....150	Bkrs.'& Brokers' Ass.101
Seventh Ward.....110	Del. & Hud. Canal.....119
State of New-York.....112	Canton Co., Baltimore 61⅛
Commerce.....120	Consol. Coal of Md.... 26
American Exchange..113	Cumb. Coal & Iron.... 30
Chatham.....167	West. Union Tel..... 34⅛
Bank of N. America..135	Quicksilver Mining.. 4⅛
Hanover.....105	Mariposa Mining..... 5
Irving.....117⅛	Mariposa Preferred.. 9⅛
Citizens'.....120	Adams Express..... 68⅛
People's.....140	Wells-Fargo Express. 14⅛
East River.....114	Wells-Fargo Scrip.... 2⅛
Market.....124	American Express..... 42⅛
Nassau.....107	U. S. Express..... 44
Shoe and Leather.....167	Mer. Union Express.. 13⅛
Continental..... 98	Pacific Mail..... 38⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—AUG. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102¼
City 6s, new	101¼	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	116	116¼
Pennsylvania Central	59	59⅛
Reading	96	96⅛
Lehigh Valley	57⅝	57¾
Catawissa Preferred	37	37¼
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	..	88⅜

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railroad for the first week in August:

1870	$257,766 00
1869	228,409 00
Increase	$29,357 00

The dividend recently declared of seven ₱ cent. on the Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred stock, and of three and a half ₱ cent. on the common stock, payable Aug. 15, will be paid at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., in this City, and at the office of the Company in Boston.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of July 29 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	July 21. Francs.	July 28. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,470,192,000	1,527,288,600
Bank notes to order	43,881,281	46,263,985
Treasury accounts	173,882,526	173,893,677
Current accounts	454,430,749	491,769,157
Current branch banks	52,248,494	91,592,673
Dividends payable	3,974,560	3,113,760
Discounts	2,594,057	4,174,457
Rediscounted	1,157,050	1,157,050
Sundries	13,015,139	10,454,923
Total	2,431,027,385	2,565,358,812
Cash on hand	1,214,738,167	1,144,367,684
Commercial bills overdue	1,149,036	160,798
Commercial bills not yet due	467,296,339	561,272,928
Commercial branch banks	360,859,079	458,767,839
Advance on bullion	6,000,500	9,337,000
Branch banks	2,931,000	2,697,700
French public securities	18,114,400	19,184,900
Branch banks	8,722,840	9,786,740
On railway shares, &c	41,392,700	43,662,600
By the branch banks	35,242,650	37,433,450
On Credit Foncier	1,219,100	4,790,700
Branches	1,251,660	1,324,060
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,557,187	80,557,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,959,869	8,960,470
Expenses and management	103,679	760,619
Sundries	9,508,427	9,416,385
Total	2,431,027,385	2,565,358,812

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 27th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,409,992	Increase	£24,992
Public deposits	5,866,892	Increase	196,568
Other deposits	21,013,323	Increase	1,204,748
Government securities	12,507,779	No alteration.	
Other securities	22,829,441	Increase	2,656,547
Notes unemployed	9,217,130	Decrease	1,064,975

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,177,610, being a decrease of £86,835; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,252,490, showing a decrease of £1,188,025, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,252,490	£20,321,393
Reserve	10,074,880	11,773,818
Notes in circulation	24,177,610	23,547,375
Rate of discount	3½ ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	89⅜	93⅛
French Rentes	66f. 12c.	72f. 27c.

The London *Times* of July 29 reports:

"The Directors of the Bank of England have today advanced their rate of discount from 4 ₱ cent., to which it was raised on Saturday, to 5 ₱ cent. This, like the previous movement, appears to have been justified by the nature of the demand, the applications at the increased rate having been large. But the pressure on the part of the public must be regarded as precautionary rather than as the result of any new symptoms of an increasing scarcity of money. The drain of gold is believed to be gradually subsiding, and the heavy amounts on their way from New-York must greatly assist this tendency. At the present crisis it is essential constantly to revert to previous experience, and especially to that of the Italian war of 1859, to prevent needless alarm. The danger at that period was certainly not less than that of the present, and was, indeed, greater, if we may judge from the fact that French Rentes then suffered a fall of 12 ₱ cent., and have now only gone down 8¾. Yet on that occasion, although the bullion held by the bank at the commencement was about a million less than on this, while the amount in the Bank of France was only half its recent total, an advance of the rate of discount from 2½ ₱ cent. to 4½ was found sufficient to arrest the outflow and to create a necessity for a return to 3 ₱ cent. in about a month, when the war was at its height, together with all the peril of the complication that might arise from it. The reason for the more intense feeling now prevalent is to be found in the extensive and confident character of the speculation interrupted in London and Liverpool. As far as mercantile operations are concerned, there is no existing reason for any anticipations of serious inconvenience, and it is therefore especially desirable that the movement of the bank today should not be misconstrued as an indication of the coming on of new and unlooked-for difficulties."

The same paper of July 30 says:

"The railway and share settlement having been finally adjusted, prices in all departments of the Stock Exchange have closed this evening with symptoms of returning steadiness. The course of business was also favorably influenced by the diminution in the gold demand, and by the influx of money from the purchases of securities effected by the public during the past fortnight. During the morning the quotations from the German Bourses showed a considerable improvement, but those from Paris were less strong. The proclamation of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the French Army, stating that 'the war now commencing will be a long and severe one,' produced little adverse effect, since experience has shown that either the long duration or the sudden termination of hostilities is seldom matter for calculation."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST.

ALABAMA.

STATE EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS.

For sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 20 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.
HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	27	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,610
Bees-wax, pks	7	Tar, bbls	100
Cotton, bales	238	Pitch, bbls	100
Eggs, bbls	594	Resin, bbls	5,822
Flour, bbls	16,871	Lard, kegs	50
Corn-meal, bags	125	Butter, pks	1,434
Wheat, bushels	87,409	Cheese, boxes	15,833
Corn, bushels	65,521	Pea-nuts, bags	342
Oats, bushels	25,125	Rice, pks	31
Malt, bushels	9,760	Starch, boxes	1,450
Grass-seed, bushels	74	Tobacco, hhds	345
Hops, bales	7	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	69
Hides, No	1,055	Whisky, bbls	450
Leather, sides	4,884	Wool, bales	518

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—10,638 bushels Wheat, 89,181 lbs. Cheese, 16 hhds. Tobacco, 210 bags Cocoa.

By the ship *Coeur de Lion*, for London—296 bbls. Resin, 1,260 Staves, 15,000 lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 2,130,275 lbs. Oil-cake.

By the ship *Rhine*, for London—8 hhds. Tobacco, 15,692 bushels Wheat, 242 bbls. Resin, 44,988 lbs. Cotton Seed-cake, 1,000 pks. Prepared Corn, 5,000 bbls. Flour, 1,200 pks. Wooden-ware, 360 boxes Clocks, 250 cases Sewing-machines.

By the brig *Bride*, for Exeter, England—757 cases Naptha, 248 bbls. Naphtha, 865 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Freeman Dennis*, for Havre—5,887 bbls. Crude Oil.

By the brig *Typhoon*, for Cronstadt—1,261 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Gazelle*, for Trieste—1,950 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Winogene*, for Elsinore—1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Alberti*, for Amsterdam—2,597 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in some demand, and quoted steady; 430 bags by the *Hansa*, and 211 bags by the *Donau*, were sold on private terms. A few other invoices were in negotiation, but not closed up to a late hour. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 79,919 bags, and at other distributing ports, 34,000 bags. The recent movements in other kinds Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus: 200 bags Maracaibo, 800 bags Ceylon, 247 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within range, 652 bags St. Domingo, sold at auction at 16⅛c.@16⅜c. currency, duty paid. The stock of other than Rio in first hands this morning was 46,293 bags and 38,169 mats. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15¼c.@19⅛c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17⅛c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15⅛c.@19⅛c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15⅛c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., Gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet, but steady; sales since our last, 1,037 bales for early delivery, including 995 bales to spinners and 42 bales to speculators. Also 1,400 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling, August, 17⅛c.; 700 bales, basis Low Middling, September, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, October, 16⅛c.; 400 bales, basis Low Middling, November, 16¼c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14¾	15	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16¾	17	17⅛
Low Middling	18⅛	18¾	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅛	19¾	20	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21¾	21¾	22

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,078
Receipts last week	8,567
Receipts the preceding week	10,875
Receipts since Sept. 1	744,303
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Sept. 1	422,759
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending, Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted off in price 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., on quite liberal offerings of most grades, and a very limited inquiry for other than round lots of Extra State, which latter have been in moderate request at from $5 75 for very common to $6 for good brands, ₱ bbl. At the quotations some 5,000 bbls. Extra State have been disposed of, chiefly at $5 75 for very common, ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,750 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 25@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$6 10; good to very choice do. at $6 10@$6 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 70@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 10@$6 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 75
Extra State	5 75@ 6 75
Extra City, shipping grades	5 85@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	6 85@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 15@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 35@10 00

Southern Flour continues very quiet at declining prices; sales reported since our last of 630 bbls., in lots, at $6 15@$7 25 for poor to good Ordinary, and $7 25@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in quite moderate request, ranging from $5 50@$7 90 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales of 275 bbls. Corn-meal rules dull and heavy at $5 25@$6 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 60@$6 15
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	6 15@ 7 25
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 25@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 50@ 5 90
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 00@27 50

GRAIN—The offerings of Wheat, particularly of Spring, have been quite liberal, since our last, and prices have been again generally quoted three to four cents a bushel lower, with a light inquiry noted for other than No. 2 Spring, which has been purchased rather more freely, particularly near the close of 'Change, mainly for export, at from $1 20@$1 25 for warm and soft, to $1 27@$1 30 for fair ordinary to very good Milwaukee, ₱ bushel. Two loads of warm No. 2 Racine Spring were placed at $1 21, and for sound do. the best price obtainable from shippers was about $1 25 ₱ bushel. A few loads of inferior No. 3 Spring were disposed of at $1 12@$1 15; and some rejected and mixed lots of Spring were sold at from $1@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Nearly all the purchases of Spring were for English markets. The decline in freights tended slightly to stimulate the export call. No. 1 Spring was not active. A boat load of fair quality was sold at $1 40, delivered; but for a few loads of prime as much as $1 43 was said to have been bid. Red and Amber Wheat, as well as White Wheat, was very dull, and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,500 bushels, part in store, including White Western at $1 60@$1 75; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 52½, chiefly at $1 50 for Amber; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 40; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 30 for Milwaukee, $1 21 for poor Racine, and $1 17@1 25 for very poor to good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 12@$1 15; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1@$1 10; White Genesee at $1 70@$1 80; Red and Amber State at $1 50@$1 53; New Amber Western and Southern at $1 48@$1 58, chiefly at $1 50; Red Canada, in bond, $1 35, and White California at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been irregular in price, closing heavy and lower, under increased offerings, and a moderately active demand, mostly for boat-loads of new mixed Western, which receded from 91c.@92c. to 89c.@90c., the latest sale having been made at 89c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 87c.@92c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 89c.@90c. for sound loads; $1 02@$1 08 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1@$1 12 for White do., and 82½c.@86½c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quite tame on the basis of $1 05@$1 25 for Western and State, poor to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley rules very dull at about former rates. Barley-malt has been in light request at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in rather better demand and quoted a trifle stronger. The business has been mainly in mixed Western, of which 7 or 8 boat-loads were reported sold at 51c.@52c. afloat, and 50½c. in store; and in White Ohio, in car-loads, chiefly at 65c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,000 bushels, at 50c.@52c. for mixed Western; 58c.@66c. for ordinary to choice White State and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 5,000 bbls. Flour and 15,692 bushels Wheat for London; and 10,638 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.; New has been selling at from 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very quiet at former rates; Manila, 12¼c.@13c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6c., gold, ₱ lb.

HONEY—Has been inactive at 78c.@82c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Continue in light demand at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been 7 bales; exports, — bales.

HIDES—Have been in some request at former rates; sales, 2,300 Singapore, 1,000 Central American, and 600 Buenos Ayres Kips, to arrive, on private terms.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good demand, and firm; receipt, 4,884 Sides.

MOLASSES—There has been some call for low grades, but no business of importance reported. Prices have favored buyers. The stock in first hands, this morning, included 17,345 hhds Cuba, 6,293 hhds. Porto Rico, and 3,227 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 50c.@95c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	26c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been more inquiry for Resin, chiefly for Strained for export, at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,500 bbls. Strained at from $1 77½@$1 80, closing buoyantly at $1 80; and 150 bbls. Common at $1 75 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts were 5,822 bbls.; exports, 538 bbls. Tar has been quiet at former figures; 50 bbls. Wilmington were sold at $3 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been dull and heavy at 39c. for merchantable, as the asking rate ₱ gallon. The receipts have been very liberal, having reached 1,610 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38½c.@40c. ₱ gallon; Crude $3 50. Resin, $1 75@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$3. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The inquiry has been almost exclusively for job lots, at essentially unaltered prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 32@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at at 70c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 93c.@96c., in casks and barrels; Olive oil at $1 35@$1 40; Menhaden at 40c.@43c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM.—The market has been without remarkable activity, and prices have varied but slightly in most instances. A little more demand has been noted for Crude in bulk, on the basis of 11¾c.@12c. ₱ gallon, for early delivery, at which rates some 1,800 bbls. have been placed, chiefly at the inside figures. Crude in shipping order has been very slow of sale, and quoted nominal at about 16c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek, Crude has been quiet since our last, with $3 on the upper, and $3 05@$3 10 on the lower road, as the prevailing quotations. The export clearances include 5,887 bbls. for Havre. Refined has been moderately sought after, chiefly by export buyers, in the local market, and sales have been made of 8,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 23¾c.@24½c., the latter rate for high test, (120,) and, reported, 4,000 bbls. do., for the remainder of August delivery, at 23½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia business has been spiritless, sales having been reported of only 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 23½c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence include 2,700 bbls. for Elsinore, 2,597 bbls. for Antwerp, 865 bbls. for Exeter, and 1,950 bbls. for Trieste. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in rather more demand, quotations ranging from 28½c.@30c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales, 2,500 cases, chiefly at 30c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at about 8¼c. for shipping order, and 4c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances include 1,261 bbls. Naphtha for Cronstadt, with 248 bbls. and 757 cases do. for Exeter.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate demand at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 950 bbls., all told, at $29 45@$29 07, chiefly at $29 45 for Western Mess; $31@$32 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 50 for Thin Mess, and $29@$29 50 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, at $29 50@$29 75, closing at $29 50 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue in quite moderate demand at irregular prices; sales have been reported of equal to 110 pks. at 12½c.@13¼c. for shoulders; 15c.@15½c. for Smoked do.; 19½c.@24½c. for pickled and smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon has been very dull at about 15¾c.@16c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 17¾c.@18c. for Rib Sides, smoked, ₱ lb.; sales 90 pks. Lard has been in better supply and moderate request at lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 665 tcs. and bbls. at 15⅛c.@16¾c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¾c.@16⅛c. for City, and 16¼c.@16¾c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, seller August, at 16⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, with sales reported since our last of 150 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in light demand at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$31 50 for Indian Mess; $38 50 for Extra City Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Sales, 170 tcs. Beef Hams continue nominal at from $19@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in light demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 1,434 pks. Cheese has been quiet at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts have been 15,833 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: The market for Butter has ruled dull and heavy during the entire week, the demand being confined to the extremely light wants of local and coast-wise trade. The extreme close and hot weather that has prevailed makes if difficult to preserve quality and flavor long enough to effect sale, and no small proportion of the receipts prove to be actually unmerchantable. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 7,997 packages. The Butter market has been starved by light receipts into our present quotations, which are very weakly maintained, and as the short crop theory, on which the advance was based, is without the essential element of truth, the present market rates will probably be sustained until a fair supply is received and no longer. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	35@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb	32@34
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	35@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb	30@34
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	32@34
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	27@30
Orange and Suffolk, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@40
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@40
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@40
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb	15@17

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 86,206 boxes, against 96,200 boxes for the corresponding week of last season. The market is demoralized by the unfavorable aspect of the European markets, decline in the rate of gold and the heavy receipts piling up on the stock left over from last week. The weather, too, is decidedly bad for handling this class of property, causing considerable additional risk of loss, by deterioration in quality and order. Exporters are in market, but at lower prices, and our outside quotation of 14½c. is exceptional. The whole tendency of the market is decidedly in favor of a sharp decline in prices, and closes heavily at our quotations:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	14@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	4@8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	12@13
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	8@11

RICE—Has been in moderate request, at less buoyant prices; sales, 50 tierces Carolina at $6, currency; and 500 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 12½, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. The stock of Rangoon Rice in first hands this morning was 4,200 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet and heavy: sales, 432 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 9¼c.@10¼c.; and 900 boxes Havana at 10¼c. ₱ lb. The stock in first hands this morning was 98,253 hhds., 119,637 boxes, and 471,909 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10c.@10¼c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅛c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in light demand, at 12c.@13¾c., as extremes. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Aug. 1, Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Mel'do
Stock Aug 1, 1870	99,437	113,308	444,355	1,023
Receipts since Aug. 1	8,741	10,461	29,954	64
Total	108,178	123,769	474,309	1,087
Sales since the 1st of Aug.	9,386	5,962	2,400	....
Stock this day, Aug. 11, 1870	98,792	117,807	471,909	1,087
Stock Aug. 12, 1869	127,835	141,224	149,454	1,117
Stock Aug. 13, 1868	107,023	57,274	61,065	114
Stock Aug. 13, 1867	73,153	53,476	35,016	....

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@10¼c. for Inferior to Prime; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@18⅜c.; 33,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in very limited demand at drooping prices. Sales, 300 bbls. at 98c.@99c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 450 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Room has been more freely offered, and rates have been generally quoted lower, with a very moderate business reported. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 33,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel. For London, by steamer, 20,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel; and 23 hhds. Maryland Tobacco at 30s. ₱ hhd.; also, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Havre, by steamer, 1,200 bbls. Pork at $2, gold, ₱ bbl.; 800 bbls. do. at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 1,000 bbls. Bread at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Cronstadt, an American bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a Baltic port, a bark with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Strasbourg is besieged, is the tenor of dispatches that reach us by way of London. Gen. BEYER, who commands the city, was summoned to surrender, but refused. The citadel is said to be scantily provisioned, and the garrison to consist of but one or two regiments of the line and the National Guard of the city. The city has been besieged since Monday, and the Prussians are in possession of the railroad, and all other communications with Nancy. King WILLIAM has issued a proclamation from Saarbrück addressed to the French in the territory occupied by Prussian troops, declaring that he fights against soldiers and not against citizens, who will be protected so long as they refrain from acts of hostility. The dispatches from Metz received in London say that Marshal BAZAINE is the actual commander of the French Army, while the Emperor is but the nominal head. Only two corps are quartered at Metz, the others being under Marshal MCMAHON. At the battle near Woerth, the Marshal is said to have been overcome by fatigue, and being without food for many hours, he sank fainting into a ditch, where he was discovered by accident. He was restored sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot. *La Liberté*, of yesterday, claims to have positive information that the Imperial head-quarters are no longer at Metz. Additional details of the battle of Froschweiler, near Woerth, say MCMAHON had his horse killed under him. A brigade of cavalry from the reserves, and a division of Gen. FAILLY's corps came up at the close, and covered the retreat of MCMAHON. The latter after twenty-five hours in the saddle spent Sunday at Saverne, but at night abandoned it to the Prussians. The *Moniteur* says the Prussian losses in the recent battles were beyond computation. The situation is described by *Le Français* as the French holding the Vosges and their passages, and the Prussians massing at their base. The *Moniteur* says Gen. DOUAY, who was killed at Weissenburg, was in the thickest of the fight from the beginning, and when all hope was lost he sent away his aids, rode toward the enemy, dismounted and shot his horse and resumed his progress toward the enemy on foot in a tremendous fire. His soldiers tried to stop and then endeavored to follow him and attack the enemy, but were cut down in heaps. At length a heavier discharge killed him, after all about him had fallen. Prussian advices from the front, to Wednesday night, report the French Army falling back to the line of the Moselle, followed by the Prussian cavalry, beyond Saar-Union, or Bockenhain, Faulquemont, and Los Etangs, who captured stores and railway trains, and took the small fortress of Lutzelstein in the Vosges, the French evacuating it, and leaving guns and provisions. A Metz dispatch to London says the Prince Imperial is still at Metz, and that the Emperor will certainly make a stand there. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday, however, repeats the statement that he is in London. The opinions held there regarding the Bonaparte dynasty are said to be that its rule has come to an end. The debate on Wednesday night, on the National Guard question, in the Corps Legislatif, was continued. It was marked by the turbulent scenes of the first day's session, but less of the violence manifested on that occasion. The question was continued to yesterday. The session was resumed yesterday. The Senate, yesterday, greeted Count PALIKAO with warmth, and passed a vote of thanks to the army. The Austrian Minister in Paris denies, by authority, the report that Italy and Austria were to send troops to aid the French. The Duc DE GRAMMONT's last official act is said to have been the signing of the treaty guaranteeing Belgian neutrality. The *Rappel* and *Réveil* have been totally suppressed. The Prince DE JOINVILLE and Duc D'AUMALE are at Weisbaden, and it is said the former has asked leave to serve in the French Navy. A Marseilles dispatch says that for two days the city has been agitated, the people assembling in crowds and demanding arms. The demonstrations partook of a radical character on Monday night, and the crowds were dispersed. The Police authorities report that the Empire is filled with a patriotic excitement.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount one-half per cent. The rate is now 5½ per cent....The exorbitant prices demanded for the personal effects, at Gads-hill, of the late Mr. DICKENS, compelled the withdrawal of a large share of them....Preparations are in progress on a large scale to celebrate the anniversary of the raising of the siege of Londonderry, in that city. Processions of Catholics and Protestants are in contemplation....The Queen, on Wednesday, reviewed the Royal Yacht Squadron at Southampton....Half a million of pounds sterling, in specie, is on the way to England....THE O'DONOGHUE, of Ireland, has been declared a bankrupt....MINOTTI GARIBALDI is endeavoring to incite popular demonstrations against France in Milan....A decree of amnesty has been issued in Spain, which includes persons guilty of all manner of crimes against the country. Dissensions have broken out in the Council of State.

GENERAL.

The depredations of Kiowas and Cheyennes, near Fort Hill, Texas, are continued with unabated ferocity. Murders are reported near Little Wachita, and in Cook County they killed a man named COOSIN and carried off his wife and children into captivity. Sixty soldiers went in pursuit and followed them to the Wachita where the Indians attacked them and a severe fight ensued, in which the soldiers were compelled to fall back, with the loss of two killed and six wounded. They were reinforced and again pursued the Indians, but the latter had left.

The dwelling of Mr. MOWERY, of Uxbridge, Mass., was struck by lightning, on Wednesday, and his little daughter, six years of age, instantly killed.

Claims have been made against the City of Boston by the parents of the two youths who were shot by Officer CLAYTON on Saturday evening last.

The "State Council for Political Reform" met yesterday in Albany, and formed a temporary organization.

A general election took place on Wednesday in the Choctaw Nation, the result of which is not yet known. There were three candidates for chief.

The Cove Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

The "Anti-Chinese Convention" in San Francisco is said to have proved a mere farce.

The Republican Central Committee of San Francisco, at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions of sympathy with Germany, of antipathy to the income-tax and all other taxes, and to Coolie importation, and reaffirming the resolutions of the State Convention of 1867.

A Salt Lake dispatch says Dr. NEWMAN, on Wednesday, challenged BRIGHAM YOUNG to discuss the question, "Does the Bible sanction polygamy?" but the prophet declined, designating ORSON PRATT to meet Dr. NEWMAN.

Orders have been issued to Gen. GETTY to erect eight buildings in Santa Fé, New-Mexico, for military purposes, which indicates that that point will hereafter be the head-quarters of the district.

The weather is cool at Helena, Montana, the thermometer at noon on Wednesday falling to the freezing point. A flurry of snow fell.

A dispatch from Boston says that Admiral FARRAGUT was very low and rapidly sinking, at Portsmouth, N. H., on Wednesday. Another states that his condition, yesterday, was about the same, though more comfortable. He might not, however, live through the day. He is at the residence of Commodore PENNOCK, at the Navy-yard.

A man named MICHAEL LOVETT, in a fit of rage, attempted to kill his wife in Brooklyn last evening, and took the life of his little child.

The inquest in the case of BENJAMIN NATHAN was continued yesterday, and four new witnesses were examined, but no facts were elicited which are likely to give a clue to the perpetrator of the homicide.

A case was argued in the Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in which a grandmother claims the custody of a child, as against its mother, on the ground that it was given to her by the father before his decease. The argument is continued today.

The bark *Wavelet*, belonging to PENDERGAST BROTHERS & Co., of this City, was stormed by a party of armed men, early on Thursday morning, and was removed to Quarantine, for alleged violation of the Health laws on the part of her owners.

Commodore JUNIUS J. BOYLE, on the retired list of the navy, died, yesterday, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. His body will be temporarily interred in the Hospital Cemetery.

The new German-American Bank of this City has commenced business at its new office, in the Equitable Life Insurance Company's Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, on the 1st inst. The officers of the Bank are: Messrs. EMIL SAUER, President; WM. G. TAAKS, Vice-President; O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

The funeral services of Hon. GEORGE T. COBB and J. BOYD HEADLEY will be held today in the Methodist Church at Morristown. Bishop JANES will preach the funeral sermon. The Governor and members of the Legislature of New-Jersey will be present.

The War.

The chief interest of the news this morning consists in the additional information given to us relative to the battles at the close of last week. It is evident that the loss on both sides in the engagement at Woerth was enormous. The Prussians must have suffered severely, or they would probably have followed up their victories without allowing an interval of nearly a week to elapse. The French undoubtedly suffered still more. It is stated that their loss was so great that at last a panic seized the troops. That they fought with their traditional bravery for many hours cannot be doubted. The spirit which animates them is illustrated in the conduct of Gen. DOUAY, who threw away his life at Weissenburg. When he found that the day had gone against him, he sent off his aides one after the other, shot his horse through the head, and then walked straight up to the enemy's guns. Defeated Generals ought not to take this example as a precedent, but it is impossible to read of the incident without feeling sympathy for the officer who found death less bitter than defeat.

The obstinacy of the engagement on the 6th is attested by the great losses sustained by the French. Gen. MCMAHON was fifteen hours in the saddle without food, and then fell fainting into a ditch. He was discoverd by accident, and directed on foot the retreat of his troops. The result of the fighting seems to have been to satisfy the Prussians that the Chassepot is a most formidable arm, and the French soldiers evidently have the utmost confidence in it. On the other hand, the Prussian artillery seems to be managed with much greater effect than the French. The other conditions of the war are so evenly balanced, that if equality of numbers can be maintained it would be difficult to foretell when the end may come. It is only certain that predictions which assign a very near period for the termination of hostilities are likely to disappoint those who make them.

Strasbourg is now invested on all sides, and only one regiment of the line, exclusive of the national guard of the city, are within the place to defend it. The fall of Strasbourg is one of the inevitable incidents of the future. But about Metz there will probably be a different story to tell. The French have had ample time to perfect their arrangements for its defense, and they might lose half a dozen battles before it without losing the fortifications. Metz is the Sebastopol of the present war, and the Prussian commanders will find all their skill and resources taxed in the endeavor to capture it.

The political tidings is not of great importance. There continues to be much excitement in Paris, but the news is everywhere of appeals for arms on the part of the people. Under Emperor, King, or Republic they have made up their minds to conquer, if possible. The National Guard might be a source of danger to the Empire, but it could scarcely be otherwise than an enemy to the Prussians. BISMARCK has united France as well as Germany.

A Bad Look-Out for the Winter.

We have been compelled on several occasions lately to call the attention of the authorities to the insecure condition of the City, so far as the Police arrangements are concerned. The importance of the subject justifies our recurring to it, especially considering that the long and dark months of Winter are not very far off. There is some excuse, it is true, in the continued heat of the weather for the supposition that the Summer will never come to an end. But notwithstanding the heat, we may make up our minds that the days will gradually become shorter, and the nights longer, and that as the hours of daylight are shortened, the criminal classes of the community will increase their activity. In times when any man with a watch in his pocket is liable to have his throat cut, the prospect of redoubled diligence on the part of thieves and burglars is not very pleasant to contemplate. These gentry have done a pretty brisk business even during the Summer. It must be remembered that not half the cases of robbery or burglary which occur are reported in the newspapers. Many people prefer to put up with their first loss, rather than run the risk of bringing the enterprising "gentlemen of the Press" down upon them. When a man's house is robbed now, it is quite as likely as not that his sons, or perhaps his wife and daughters, will be accused of committing the crime. A large proportion of the public, ever ready to believe the worst, will find the story in a newspaper, and go away and repeat it to each other with intense satisfaction. Many people have an objection to their families being thus assailed—a silly piece of squeamishness, no doubt, but there it is, one of the frailties of poor human nature. It is quite conceivable that the late Mr. NATHAN would feel less indignation toward his own murderer than toward the assassins who stabbed at his sons over his dead body.

We must not, then, judge of the numbers of robberies which are committed, exclusively by the accounts which appear in the papers. Facts will bear us out in the statement that in no city in the world, of the same size and population, is crime so frequent or so audacious as in New-York. It has, to some degree, intimidated the people. A thief may now ply his vocation in the street-cars without fear, for even if his operations are detected, everybody is afraid to interfere with him. The car-conductor will say, "I dare not interfere, for if I did the thief would 'spot' me, and some night I should be taken home stabbed, or with a bullet in me." The passengers are afraid for the same reason. A prosecutor dare not go before the Police Justices or Magistrates, for on the night before the examination he is certain to receive a note, warning him that if he appears to give evidence he will be "mashed." The repugnance to being "mashed" is very general among quiet-going folks. The result is that the thieves and their friends have everything pretty nearly their own way in New-York. It does not tend to discourage their confidence to see a murderer kept back a year without a trial, or another murderer, who has been executed, carried to his grave in a triumphant procession. All this looks as if the City was kept up solely for the benefit of criminals and outlaws. There are so many of us that we cannot all be robbed on one day, or even in one year. But we take our turns, and meanwhile the thieves go about with diamonds as big as their fists stuck in front of their shirts, and always plenty of money in their pockets to stand a bottle of champagne to any detective whom they happen to meet.

Now this is an evil which, we may be quite sure, will not correct itself. Thieves and burglars do not care much for articles in the newspapers. They laugh at them, knowing very well that they have the best of the situation. We have more faith in Superintendent JOURDAN, who really seems to be an honest and capable officer, than in all the articles which we or our contemporaries could publish. But Superintendent JOURDAN has an Augean stable to clean out, and nothing to clean it out with. The Police force is not in good order. It is no match for the army of desperadoes who hover on the outskirts of the community like a dark cloud. Proper care has never been taken in the selection of the men, and when really efficient men have been found, sufficient pains have not been taken to keep them in the force. The force itself will have to be increased before long, if the City is to be kept even moderately secure; but this alone is not enough. The men must be more carefully picked than ever. Their characters must be thoroughly inquired into, and it ought to be ascertained whether or not they are fit for the duties they undertake. In the present force there are numbers of competent men—it would be a great injustice to deny that. But it is also said that there are some who are much given to malingering, and who preserve a better understanding with rascals than is at all necessary or desirable. The Detective corps, again, is almost useless, as at present constituted. It might be made the terror, instead of the sport, of professional criminals. It would be a great achievement to render the Police force a really powerful and successful agency in repressing crime. No political considerations ought to be allowed to stand for a moment in the way of such a work. For that reason we are always anxious to give the utmost support to Superintendent JOURDAN, who is attached to the party with which we happen to disagree. We see in him only a man who has been called upon to accomplish a most difficult task, and who seems to be addressing himself to it in a sturdy, faithful, and manly fashion. We only hope that the authorities above him will let him have his own way until we have thoroughly tried whether he can reform the Police force or not. Something ought to be done before the Winter is fairly upon us. There is not an hour to be lost. The cost of a good Police force is as nothing compared with the amount of property which is sacrificed every year through the want of such a force. Of late there has been an evident disposition on the part of Judges and Magistrates to assist the Police—one great step toward the change we are anxious to bring about. Recorder HACKETT and Judge BEDFORD may always be depended upon to do their duty. A Judge whom we have not so frequently praised—Judge BARNARD—has also done much recently to make criminals understand that they are not absolute proprietors of New-York. There is thus some hope of reform before us—but, we repeat, the general prospect for the Winter will be a bad one unless the Police force is made immensely more powerful and more efficient than it is today.

The Republican Party in the Southern States.

The dispatch to the Associated Press, which we published yesterday, purporting to convey the views of the Attorney-General in regard to the course of the reconstructed Legislatures, suggests very formidable obstacles to the continued success of the Republican Party in the Southern States. Mr. AKERMAN, says the reporter,

> "remarked that the condition of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and other States, is deplorable, because, among other reasons, the Legislatures, instead of paying strict attention to such business as would advance their material welfare and fully establish themselves in their former prosperity, have yielded to railroad and other lobbyists, and that legislative bodies which subject themselves to such influences are always exposed to unfavorable criticism; therefore there is urgent need of reform or wholesome reconstruction."

The original source of trouble is a little further removed. The majority in Congress have erred—as the Radical *State Journal* of Virginia has declared—in cultivating only the colored vote, and in alienating the resident whites. The cause of the mistake is not inexplicable. At the outset of reconstruction the colored people were the main reliance of the Republicans in the States to be reorganized. The whites either stood aloof or openly opposed the measures submitted. The machinery of reconstruction, therefore, became dependent upon colored aid; and thus the colored people were lifted into a prominence which exposed them to influences not favorable to the permanent interests of the party. Designing politicians of the Whittemore class became at once the masters and the instruments of that portion of the population which was least fitted to govern.

The evil consequences were not at first apparent. The presence of military authority restrained demagogism, and imparted strength to moderate counsels. The conventions, called to draft new constitutions, performed their work with excellent temper, and with a degree of judgment which, considering the lack of experience and knowledge on the part of the majority of delegates, was really extraordinary. We do not say that the constitutions, as originally framed, were in all respects commendable; but their general scope was unquestionably excellent, and their general freedom from proscriptive tendencies indicated the prevalence of a feeling eminently favorable to the maintenance of friendly relations between the races. The organic laws adopted, and the restraining presence of the military withdrawn, the new Legislatures came into unchecked operation; and then followed the recklessness in matters of expenditure, and in matters relating to corporate enterprises, which the Attorney-General deplores as a calamity to the States and a source of peril to the Republican Party.

Extravagance and corruption have unfortunately been characteristics of several of the reconstructed Legislatures. They have squandered money which had been wrung by taxation from the propertied classes; and they have incurred liabilities with a prodigality only to be accounted for by the fact that the men who make the laws are not the men who pay the taxes. The States' indebtedness has been largely increased,—not in furtherance of a policy of judicious material development, but in obedience to the demands, or in pursuance of the intrigues, of railroad companies and their agents. The State aid, which has brought tribulation upon Michigan, and will some day bring trouble upon New-York, has been lavishly granted at the South. The Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and other States have adopted the system to an extent that will sooner or later impair their credit, and provoke the unpleasant issues from which Michigan vainly strives to escape. This legislative profligacy imparts vitality to the reforming movement in South Carolina, and contributed almost as much as HOLDEN's acts to the victory of the "Conservatives" in North Carolina. The Republican Party is made to bear the responsibility for rascality and recklessness perpetrated in its name by the majorities in Southern Legislatures. The States themselves suffer from burdens which retard enterprise, and from a policy which subordinates the general good to a fierce and unscrupulous partisanship.

Mr. AKERMAN does not exaggerate when he describes the condition of affairs resulting from legislative waste and folly as "deplorable." Terrible as the Kuklux organization may be, it is not more depressing in its influence upon local growth and prosperity than the corrupt financial legislation which has disgraced North Carolina and other States. Can the Republican Party afford to identity itself with so bad a record, or to perpetuate the management which renders it apparently inimical to the wealth and enterprise of the South? Is it prepared to go on courting the colored vote as its only reliance, and driving off the vote of the Southern whites? There is no necessity for discrimination based on color. Come what may, we are bound to enforce the guarantees which have been thrown around the freedmen. But the firm maintenance of the rights of colored people is compatible with the recognition of the rights and interests of white people. The ability of the Republican Party to retain its ground at the South is contingent upon its power to reconcile its duties to both classes. Its hold will speedily be weakened if it refuse to conciliate that very large and influential body of moderate men, whose inclination is to oppose the extreme of Democracy, but whose interests compel them to resist the profligate rule of violent and unrelenting radicalism.

It is incumbent upon the Republican Congressional Committee so to shape the campaign at the South as to mitigate the odium which rash local legislation has created, and to redeem the party from the discredit that is incurred when adventurers like WHITTEMORE are accorded prominence in a State Convention. These things may not affect the result at the North. But they affect directly and unfavorably the prospect of the party in every Southern State. The wisdom of reconstruction will best be vindicated by bringing the communities which are the subjects of it into harmony with the ideas on which that policy rests. To render this possible, Mr. WILSON and his fellow managers must exert their influence to restrain sectional hate and proscription, and to purge the Republican Party of the taint derived from the blunders and misconduct of Southern Legislatures.

Numbers and Generalship.

In the absence of commanding military genius, it may be safely assumed that numbers are almost certain, in any given contest, to carry the day. It is asserted that the Prussian forces, in the present campaign, have outnumbered the French on every important occasion when they have come into collision. To direct matters so that such a preponderance in critical moments and places should exist, may, of course, be declared to be a proof of the possession of high military ability; and so, no doubt, it is. But apart from skill in logistics or strategy, and assuming each combatant to bring into the field his utmost available force, experience justifies the saying imputed to NAPOLEON I., that Providence fights on the side having the strongest battalions. That great captain certainly tested the truth of his maxim to his cost at Leipsic, where, according to the best authority—that of CATHCART—the Allies had 230,000 men and the French 160,000. At Koniggrätz, again, the Prussians had 250,000 troops, the Austrians but 185,000. In the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the existing conflict, the same results have been repeatedly witnessed. At Lutzen the Prussians had but 80,000 soldiers, while BONAPARTE opposed them with 120,000, and at Bautzen there was a similar disparity.

It seems extraordinary that, after having been the first to declare war, the Emperor NAPOLEON should have been at fault in this supremely important particular. The French army, as enumerated by the official and uncontradicted documents, is, or was, greater than that of Prussia, including all the various contingents. Paris is nearer the frontier than Berlin, and the system of railway connections is in France, if anything, superior to that of Germany. In spite of all this, and in spite of the tremendous character of the stake for which he fights, the Emperor actually appears to have been thus far overwhelmed by superior numbers. The fact, it must be admitted, gives strong color to the statement, lately made, that in reality he did not wish to bring about this war, and that the people had, indeed, slipped out of his hands. If that representation is true, it is easy to see how, after the first bitter pang of mortified pride over their disappointment, the French should feel more kindly toward the Emperor than they did immediately after their late defeat. The theory that better generalship is to be credited to King WILLIAM and his officers than to their opponents, may render partially needless the hypothesis of unequal numbers. It may be that with equal numbers in each action the Prussians would still have been victorious. Be this as it may, the further they advance into France, and the longer they wait before striking afresh at the Emperor's army, the less likely they are to retain, if they have possessed it, the advantage of superior numerical force. A delay which should give all France time to concentrate, might make the Prussian campaign, so auspiciously begun, result as disastrously as that of NAPOLEON in Russia. There is scarcely a doubt, then, that another battle on a great scale is imminent; that the forces engaged on the French side will be relatively greater than they have hitherto been, and that the event will be likely, consequently, to show beyond dispute how far the previous victories have depended on superior generalship, and how far on greater numbers.

Death in the Hair.

The fair lecturers of Sorosis and the Women's League have made us acquainted with every possible wrong and every impossible right of their ill-used sex. We have long known what an outrage it was to confine women to the ignoble business of house-work, when they might occupy a more expanded sphere, and we have been assured that until their claim to the ballot was allowed, civilization must be deemed to have made no progress. But these, after all, were vague wrongs and abstract rights, in which few men and not many women could take a very lively or abiding interest. Now, however, universal womanhood is threatened with a danger so vast, so real, and so imminent as to come home with appalling distinctness to every feminine mind. For some time past we have heard distant warnings of the impending calamity, but it was only a day or two ago that we realized its full dimensions.

For a long period ominous items have appeared in various journals, regarding a certain insect which was found to make its home in the jute switches, now in vogue as the correct thing in feminine head-gear. This parasite, it was alleged, had a propensity to burrow in the adjacent skin, like a wood-tick, and become thereby the source of much cutaneous irritation and disease. This was unpleasant, but it was not dangerous, and no true woman could hesitate between fashion and discomfort. But now we are told that these disagreeable visitors are more deadly than was supposed, for the post-mortem examination of a factory girl, who lately died, at Lowell, revealed the alarming fact that death had been caused by the insects, which had penetrated the skull and attacked the brain. The difficulty, therefore, is much more serious than was at first supposed. While on the one hand, it is the conviction of most of the sex, that one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion, on the other hand, life must become a burden if it is to be held only on condition of wearing upon one's head a nest of noxious reptiles. Medusa welcomed death as a relief from a less severe infliction. It is clear that science and fashion must join hands at once to rescue womanhood from this painful predicament.

Here, then, our feminine reformers have a chance to show their zeal in a practical manner. Let them institute a crusade against the jute switches at once, or, at the very least, set about devising some way of freeing them from dangerous insects. This, to be sure, will be difficult, for these nameless horrors have a more than feline tenacity of life, and are, if anything, a trifle more ferocious after an hour's boiling than before. Perhaps the simplest remedy would be to secure a change in the mode. When our old friends, the *gregarine*, became too aggressive from their citadel on the *chignon*, they were readily disposed of by abolishing the latter. But the switches, as we see, proved a sorry substitute. The only resource seems now to abolish these, also; and, since art proves so discouraging, why not return to Nature for once? Most women, if they did but know it, look quite as well with only their own tresses, and since every consideration of comeliness and health is adverse to their foreign adornments, it is as well they should trust to beauty unadorned and untormented.

This is not a season in which the Board of Health can with impunity neglect its powers, or postpone precautions that are essential to the sanitary safety of the City. Yellow fever is distant but four hours' railway travel. The mortality returns have for weeks shown the disastrous effects of atmospheric impurity united to protracted and excessive heat; and these causes continue at work, making pestilence at any moment possible. At such a time, the action of the Board in sanctioning the deposit of enormous masses of rotting straw and dirt on vacant spaces between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, is monstrous. It is made worse by the plea put forward in its extenuation. A contractor urges that unless permitted to use the ground referred to, he will lose money by some bargain into which he has entered. The Board imperils the public health to put money in a contractor's pocket! Bad as it is, the case has a parallel in the course pursued by the street-cleaning contractor, whom the Health Inspectors allow to deposit garbage upon vacant lots in various parts of the City. We suppose the plea that prevailed in the other instance prevails also in this. It is quite clear that the official guardians of the City's health are neglecting their duty.

Metz and Nancy have both successfully withstood sieges in their time. In 1552 the former town was beleaguered by the armies of the Emperor CHARLES V.; but the garrison under the Duke of GUISE managed to hold the place against them, and the siege was eventually raised. Nancy was attacked by CHARLES the Bold in 1476, but with ill-success. The besieger, indeed, was overthrown in consequence of his attempt, by the Duke of LORRAINE, who sallied forth and defeated him, Jan. 5, 1477. They had no needle-guns in those days, to be sure, nor *mitrailleurs*; but the towns are capable of stout defense even against modern artillery, and he would be a bold leader who marched on Paris, leaving Metz and Strasbourg uncaptured in his rear.

Colombia agrees to the Darien Canal treaty, but subject to a modification that will not render it more acceptable to this country. The Congress, it seems, refuses to concede to the United States an exclusive right to send armed vessels through the Canal in time of war; and the Canal is to be free to the merchant vessels of all nations which concur in guaranteeing to Colombia sovereignty over it. The former condition reduces the interest of this country in the construction of the work; the latter implies a partnership with European Powers. The importance of the whole affair is lessened by the doubts which have been cast upon the practicability of the route contemplated when the negotiation began.

Michigan municipalities may repudiate their bonds, issued in aid of railroads, or may pay them,—as the tax-payers shall decide. Such is the shape in which the State Legislature, after many days' deliberation, leaves the question which was raised by the judicial decision affirming the unconstitutionality of the enactments under which the bonds were issued. It is an impotent conclusion, and one that does not reflect favorably upon the integrity and sagacity of the Legislature. Unless the people prove themselves wiser than their legislators, we may expect to hear of repudiating counties or municipalities,—and these will suffice to tarnish the financial reputation of the State. The Supreme Court decision effectually prohibits a continuance of the bonding process; but innocent holders of securities, which were sold and bought in good faith, were entitled to expect more protection than the State has accorded to them.

Gen. BUTLER has appeared in the Georgia field in support of that interpretation of the Congressional enactment which would give the State Legislature power to prolong its own existence two years longer. Gov. BULLOCK's friends are using a letter from the General to this effect. The other side will have no difficulty in finding Congressional succor quite as logical and strong. On the face of the matter, it seems preposterous that the local Legislature should be made the interpreter of a statute affecting so directly the convenience of its own members. The question to be settled belongs to the Judges, not to politicians. It is not desirable for the Attorney-General or other members of the Cabinet to interfere with what properly belongs to the Courts; but if they are to interfere at all, we hope the report is true which ascribes to them an opinion favorable to the holding of an election this Fall. That is what the people have been led to expect. To pursue the opposite course would be to incur a charge of bad faith.

The intended employment of non-commissioned army officers in the work of observing and signaling storms, looks like a practical effort to realize what may be of great benefit to commerce and agriculture. The selection of proper persons must, however, be made with great care, if they are to be of real service. Above all, no political or personal influence should be allowed to have anything to do with the appointments. One incompetent or unfaithful officer might derange the whole system by his blundering. There is one inducement held out to candidates which seems open to criticism—the duty is said to be suitable to young men studying for a profession, as plenty of leisure will be left to them. That is to say, the signal officer is to look upon his position only as a step to another occupation. One would think that the most useful men would be those who were likely to remain permanently at their posts, and grow in efficiency the longer they kept their situations.

Western extravagance of statement is proverbial. We make allowance for exaggeration, therefore, in reading the exultant statements of Minnesota newspapers in regard to the opening of the railroad connecting St. Paul, on the Mississippi, with Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior. Chicago will probably live and prosper still. And yet Minnesota may well rejoice over the completion of an enterprise which secures to the grain-growers of that State cheap and easy access to a lake port which, for the purposes of navigation, is as near as Chicago to New-York. The effect upon the development of the Lake Superior region may not be quite so evident. The depression of the copper-mining interest is produced by causes which may be expected to continue potent as now. Apart from this, however, Lake Superior prospects are brighter than at any time since the hey-day of the copper speculation.

MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.

Commotion Caused by M. de Grammont's Circular—A Formal Explanation Demanded of France—The Secret Treaty Project—The Course of France Condemned—Prim and the Republicans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

The political horizon of Spain was very clear before the appearance of the circular of M. DE GRAMMONT, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the strictures made by the Minister, and embodied in the circular, on the conduct of the Spanish Government have grievously wounded the national pride and that of the Spanish Ministers. A Council of Ministers was held as soon as the Government became aware of the existence of the circular, but which had not been then officially sent to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. After a long discussion it was decided that M. OLOZAGA should be instructed to demand an explanation of this matter from M. DE GRAMMONT, and that he should be further instructed to withdraw from Paris with all the members of the Embassy if he should refuse to make it in the clear and explicit manner desired by Spain.

SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY.

At the council of Ministers to be held this evening, will be read the diplomatic note which M. SAGASTA is about to send to the representatives of Spain in foreign countries to inform them of the strict neutrality she intends to observe, subject, however, to the condition that she herself shall be respected, and that all other countries, without exception, shall acknowledge her right to settle her own internal affairs in whatever way she chooses, and without having to apprehend any foreign interference. It is possible that this note will be sent off to the representatives of Spain by to-morrow's post.

THAT FAMOUS SECRET TREATY PROJECT.

The Government became acquainted, at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, with the statement made by the London *Times* to the effect that certain proposals had been made by the Emperor of the French to the King of Prussia. The formal denial of this statement by the French diplomats only reached here this morning, so that the Ministers and our diplomatic world were indulging last night in far-fetched suppositions as to what might be the probable events if the absorption of Belgium became a question. Spain seeing France involved in the complications of a gigantic war, of which the consequences will be very grave, will ask the French Government to retract the offensive expressions made by M. DE GRAMMONT in his circular. If it should refuse to do so, which is very probable, she will break off all diplomatic intercourse with France, and remain in a state of armed neutrality, ready to incline to either one or the other of the two nations that shall have acquired on the banks of the Rhine the right of dictating to Europe.

FATAL POLICY OF FRANCE.

I must not leave you ignorant of the fact tha the wise and liberal spirits of the Iberian Peninsula see with anxiety that the policy of France is tending to alienate from her the sympathies of Spain at a time when she will, perhaps, be obliged to withdraw her troops from Rome, and grant to Italy a very important concession, as a reward for her fidelity and her alliance with France. Not that the Spanish Government has any intention of endeavoring to prevent Rome from belonging to the Italians, but she may at any given moment turn from France and form an alliance with her enemies.

ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS.

A deputation of the Republican Deputies has waited on Gen. PRIM this morning, to beg him to decree an amnesty for all who are condemned for political offenses in Spain. The Republicans wish the Government to open the ports to those in exile, and liberate all prisoners, to whatever party they may belong. The General replied that he would, in the course of a few days, satisfy this request. The journal *L'Egalité*, which is the Republican organ, replying to the warlike and imprudent articles of sundry semi-official papers devoted to the policy of the Government of Gen. PRIM, says:

> "Spaniards, what should we gain in a war with France? Whither are our Ministers leading us? Would it not be better for them to resign? If M. DE GRAMMONT has been hard upon the directors of Spanish policy, how will the Government explain the confidential circulars sent by the Minister of War to the heads of the army and the Generals commanding in the provinces, and also the circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects, calling upon them to support, by all possible means, the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern? How will the Government explain the extraordinary convocation of the Deputies for the purpose of voting in favor of this candidature, which wounded the instincts of two-thirds of the Spanish people completely ignorant as to whether the merits of Prince LEOPOLD rendered him worthy of the throne of Spain?"

GEN. PRIM'S POSITION.

You will without difficulty understand that the Spanish Government is sharply attacked by its enemies respecting the truths uttered in M. DE GRAMMONT's circular. Gen. PRIM is causing explanations to be asked for in Paris, but it is he himself, say the Republicans, who ought to give them to the country, after having summoned the Cortes, by frankly declaring all that he has done with regard to the German candidature. But instead of speaking out he wraps himself up in the strictest silence; and this refusal to give any explanations is severely criticised by the Deputies, who see with great anxiety the fourth check the General has met with, to the detriment of the dignity of the nation whose destinies he is directing. The General well understands that it will not do for him to remain an impassive party, with his arms folded, amid this storm of criticisms and recriminations of which he is the object. In order to engage public opinion, he has caused troops to be massed in the north of Spain, the ports to be armed, and a fleet of as many men-of-war as can be spared to be got together in Port Mahon. He is either simulating dangers or endeavoring to make the people believe that the independence of Spain is threatened, and that the accusation of the French Minister is only the first step of an aggressive policy on the part of France toward Spain. All this has no other object than that of screening the faults of the Spanish Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that more persons have been carried off by the bandits in the Province of Andalusia. Near to Malaga, at Avonal, the bandits seized hold of a rich landed proprietor, in a public promenade, but the Police arrived, killed three of the bandits, and put the fourth to flight, without wounding the unfortunate prisoner. The bodies of the three bandits were exposed on the public place at Malaga....French and German merchants have caused large purchases to be made on their account in Spain of cereals and wines, of which articles the price shows an upward tendency.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Review at Aldershot, England—The Sale at Gads-Hill—Siege of Londonderry—Reduction of Interest at the Bank of England.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-Chief of the army, reviewed the troops at the camp at Aldershot yesterday. The concentration of soldiers was very large....The Queen on Wednesday reviewed the Royal Yacht Squadron at Southampton....The extreme prices wanted at the sale at Gads-Hill of the personal effects of the late CHARLES DICKENS caused the withdrawal of a large portion of them....Preparations for the celebration of the raising of the siege of Londonderry in that city to-morrow are complete. Monster processions of both Catholics and Orangemen are intended....The *Daily News*, in an editorial upon the results of the late session of Parliament, considers Mr. GLADSTONE equally worthy as the successor of both PEEL and PALMERSTON....Half a million pounds sterling in specie is on the way from Bombay to England....Sir HENRY STORKS has been appointed Surveyor-General of Ordnance....The O'DONOHUE has been declared a bankrupt....The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount one-half per cent. The rate is now 5½.

Dissensions in the Spanish Council—Effect of the Prussian Victories.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—Dissensions have broken out in the Council of State. At the last sitting there was a violent scene between Señor RIOS Y ROSAS, President of the Council, and Gen. PRIM. The news of the Prussian victories is received here with exultation by the Radicals, who see in the defeat of NAPOLEON hopes for the restoration of the Republic in France, and its consequent establishment in Spain. The monarchists are beginning to lose confidence.

Amnesty Offered in Spain for Crimes Against the Country.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—A decree of amnesty has been issued by the Government, which includes persons guilty of all varieties of crime against the country.

MORE ABOUT THE AMNESTY.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The decree of amnesty is published in the *Official Gazette*. It pardons all political offences committed since the 29th of September, 1868, up to this time, with the single condition that persons in the military service who come under the operation of the decree shall take the oath to the Constitution. Those abroad may subscribe to the oath before any representative of Spain.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the State Reform Council—The Anti-Chinese Movement in San Francisco—Republican State Central Committee of California—Sympathy with Germany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The State Council for Political Reform met here today. Hon. C. T. HURLBUT, of St. Lawrence County, was chosen temporary Chairman, and H. N. BEER and WILLIAM HENRY ARNOUX, of Kings County, Secretaries. Hon. B. R. Wood, A. B. Capwell, Morris E. Viele, Hon. H. E. Smith and H. N. Beers were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization. Jesse T. Peck, Elisha Harris, E. W. Sylvester, Charles Eddy, J. H. Bronson and Hon. Thomas C. Acton were appointed a Business Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The Anti-Chinese Convention, in session here for two days, was a farce, and its proceedings characterized by bickerings and personalities. No permanent organization was made....At a meeting of the State Republican Central Committee resolutions were adopted expressive of the sympathies of the Committee, and the belief that the Republican Party of the country hearthily sympathized with the German people, and that in the present war in Europe the cause of universal liberty was being advanced, and the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty hastened. Also favoring the total abolition of the income tax, and a reduction of all taxation to the lowest requirements of the Government; affirming the resolutions of the State Convention of 1867; strongly opposing the importation of coolies; and also requesting the State Department to investigate the conduct of our Consuls in Chinese ports in allowing the law against coolie importation to be violated....The Democrats have nominated JOHN ROSENFIELD for Fire Commissioner, and HENRY HEXSON Chief of Police.

Demonstrations of the Conservatives in Wilmington, N. C.—The Future Course of the Democratic Party on the Negro Question.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 11.—The grandest political demonstration witnessed here for a long time is now in progress, in honor of the recent Conservative victory in this State. The railroads and steamers brought in hundreds of persons from other counties. This evening, there is a grand illumination and torchlight procession and bonfires. The whole city is alive with enthusiasm. Cannon are firing, and there is a display of fire-works. Thousands of people are in the procession and on the streets. Good order and good feeling universally prevail. There were no mottoes, or devices, or transparencies, calculated to give offense to the defeated party, and everything was conducted in the most dignified and conciliatory manner. Among the speakers was Col. A. M. WADDELL, Democratic Congressman elect from this district. His speech is considered important as foreshadowing to some extent the future policy of the Democratic Party with regard to the negro. The following is an extract:

> "Without presuming to dictate to others, I will express the hope that one of the first acts of the next Legislature, which will be largely Conservative, will be a formal declaration of their intention not to disturb the black man in the enjoyment of his rights guaranteed to him by law, and that they will restore, if possible, the school fund, of which he, in common with his fellow citizens, has been robbed, and will pay the debt of universal education which is due from the State, not as the Republicans have done, in promises unfulfilled, but honorably and to the last farthing of the means at their command, and that their whole course will exhibit them as reformers and not as revolutionists."

THE INDIANS.

Depredations in Texas—An Illinoisian Killed—The Wife and Children of a Murdered Man Carried Off—Severe Fight with Soldiers—Choctaw Elections.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Indian affairs near Fort Sill are still unsettled. The Kiowas and Cheyennes are still committing depredations in Texas. On the 18th of July a party of twenty Indians attacked W. HALEY's rancho, near the mouth of the Little Wachita, Texas, killing L. C. WARE, of Illinois, and wounding another man. About the 20th of July the Indians raided into Cook and Montague Counties, Texas. They killed a man named COOSIER, and carried off his wife and five children. They also wounded several persons. Sixty men of the Sixth United States Cavalry, stationed at Jacksboro', Texas, pursued the raiders to the Wachita. The Indians attacked the soldiers, and a severe fight ensued, resulting in the killing of two soldiers and the wounding of six. The Indians lost two killed and several wounded. The troops then fell back to Jacksboro, and, being reinforced, started again in pursuit of the Indians, but could not find them. All the Comanches have left their war camps, and gone off together. It is rumored that they want peace. The Kiowas, Apaches and Cheyennes still hold together.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—A general election in the Choctaw nation took place on Wednesday. The result is unknown. There were three candidates for Chief—FORBES SEFTERS, WILLIAM BRYANT and COLEMAN NELSON.

Cuba—One Hundred Insurgents Killed in Different Engagements in Santiago de Cuba—Interest in the European War.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—During the different engagements between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba, 100 insurgents have been killed....The European war has absorbed public attention, and the insurrection in this island is hardly spoken of....The Havana volunteers serenaded Captain-General DE RODAS to-night.

THE EAST.

Killed by Lightning—Claims Against Boston for the Recent Shooting by an Officer—Accident to a Steamer—Fire.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The dwelling-house of Mr. MOWERY, of Uxbridge, was struck by lightning, yesterday afternoon, during a severe thunder-storm, and his little daughter, six years old, was instantly killed....Claims against the city for damages from the shooting of the two children by Officer CLAYTON, on Saturday evening, have been made by the parents....As the steamer *S. Y. Stowe* was leaving her wharf, at East Boston, last evening, she came in collision with the *Escort* and lost her cutwater and pilot-house. The passengers of the *Stowe* were taken off by the *Escort*....A young man named IRVING DOANE, in the employ of BOYD, CORRY, POMEROY & Co., boot and shoe dealers on Pearl-street, is under arrest on a charge of stealing about $4,000 worth of boots from the establishment. He waived an examination, and was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11.—RICHARD ARNOLD, who shot his wife and himself last night, died this morning. She is still alive, but her case is nearly hopeless....The foundry of the Cove Machine Company was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is probably $20,000.

Health of Admiral Farragut—The Veteran Rapidly Sinking at Portsmouth, N. H.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Portsmouth, last night, states that Admiral FARRAGUT is very low and sinking rapidly. A dispatch, today, to the *Herald* says: "Admiral FARRAGUT remains about the same. He is more comfortable this morning, but may not live through the day. He still has his senses. He is at the residence of Commodore Pennock, at the Navy-yard."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The J. W. Hoysradt Fire Company, of Hudson, N. Y., accompanied by several city and county officials, visited Springfield today, on their annual excursion, and are the guests of the Springfield Fire Department. They will return home to-morrow afternoon.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 11.—At the adjourned session of the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Manchester today, in regard to the injunction *vs.* the new Board of Concord railroad directors, the decision was postponed to Aug. 29, more testimony as to the combination to buy stock, the complicity of savings banks, and the want of good faith as to the contract being desired by the Court.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—P. SHELTON TYLER, of the firm of TYLER & Co., of New-York, wholesale whisky brokers, with head-quarters at No. 11 Central Wharf, absconded on Saturday last, taking with him all the available funds of the firm, about $20,000, and the books of the Company. A telegram from New-York states that the office of the firm in that City has also been closed.

THE WEST.

Dr. Newman and Brigham Young—New-Mexico—The "Lost Mines"—Snow in Montana.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 11.—Yesterday, Dr. NEWMAN challenged BRIGHAM YOUNG to discuss the question "*Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?*" BRIGHAM declined for himself, but designated ORSON PRATT to represent him in the debate.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 10.—The question of the permanent location of head-quarters in this district, which has caused considerable interest lately, has finally been settled in favor of Santa Fe. Gen. GETTY yesterday received from Department head-quarters an order issued by the Secretary of War, authorizing him to proceed at once to construct eight suitable buildings. This gives great satisfaction to owners of real estate. ....A great interest is manifested in relation to the recently discovered silver mines of Ralson City and Burr's Mountain. A large number of returns of assays of ores taken from all parts of this region were received by the California mail yesterday, and from these assays, it appears the best mineral authorities on the Pacific Coast pronounce these the richest of rich mines. These mines are supposed by many to be the "lost mines" of which tradition has handed down such remarkable accounts, as there is unmistakable evidence of their having been worked at some period long in the past.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 10.—The weather is very cool here. The thermometer at noon was down to the freezing point and it snowed a little.

The Storm—Railroad Accidents in Consequence.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Since last night there has been an almost continuous rain storm, with heavy lightning. Reports are coming in of bridges being carried away....At 4 P. M., a train on the Westchester Road ran into a creek near this City; only one man was injured. The Western mail is two hours behind time. There is a rumor of a serious accident between here and Lancaster. It is said the whole mail train went into a creek. It is impossible to verify it to-night.

Lynch Law in Tennessee—A Murderer Hanged Over the Grave of his Victim.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—BECK, the murderer of the GOOD family, on Favorite Island, who was brought through here, last week, from Indiana, by the Sheriff of Tumica County, Miss., was taken from the jail, at Austin, Miss., yesterday morning, by forty citizens, and taken to Favorite Island and hanged to a tree, over the spot where he had buried Mrs. GOOD. It is said that BECK acknowledged the murder.

The Alaska Fur Contracts—Fire in the Branch Mint.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Gen. IHRIE, who has just returned from Alaska, protests against the Secretary of the Treasury ignoring his bid of $225,000 annually for the lease of the fur seal islands. He proposes to carry the matter to the Supreme Court....A fire broke out today in the Branch Mint, but it was extinguished before any considerable damage was done. The Mint will be closed until the 15th inst. for repairs.

The New-York Yacht Fleet at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 11.—The New-York yacht fleet arrived, this afternoon, and anchored off the Pequot House. The *Tidal Wave* was the first to drop anchor. The club will attend a grand ball at the Pequot to morrow evening, and on Saturday take their departure for Stonington.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—There was a large attendance of colored people at the Fifteenth Amendment celebration, at Newburg, today. There was a procession, and during the day addresses were made at WASHINGTON'S Head-quarters by Rev. HENRY GARNETT, Rev. WILLIAM F. BUTLER, and others. In the evening FRED. DOUGLASS delivered an oration in Moore's Opera-house.

The Death of Judge Griswold.

After an illness of seven months, says the Binghamton *Republican*, Judge HORACE S. GRISWOLD died on the 9th inst. He was of New-England stock, though born in Pennsylvania. His father was a practicing physician in Huntington, Luzerne County, in that State, to which place he came from Bucklin, Massachusetts. His early life was spent there, till he was sixteen years of age, when he came to Binghamton to attend school, and remained here a year. He studied medicine with his father, purposing to become a physician; but in 1837 he began a course of legal studies. In the year 1840, at the May term of the Supreme Court, held in the City of New-York, he was admitted to practice in all the Courts of the State. Afterward he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1855 Mr. GRISWOLD was elected County Judge and Surrogate of Broome; he was re-elected three successive times, and was, at the period of his death, approaching the close of his fourth term. His partnership with Mr. NORTHRUP was dissolved at the time of his first election.

Besides this official relation, he was, when he died, President of the Binghamton Savings Bank, Vice-President of the City National Bank of Binghamton, a trustee of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, and a Commissioner of the Board of Education of Binghamton.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Races—The Entries and the Betting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11—The races commence to-morrow, and are likely to be attended by a vast assemblage. The hotels have been crowded to their utmost capacity for some time past, and the visitors daily arriving are compelled to be satisfied with sleeping-rooms in private cottages in the village. There are three races to-morrow. The Kenner Stakes for three-year olds, two miles; the Summer Handicap, and a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, with nine entries, for the first. The starters are *Hamburg*, *Enquirer*, *Remorseless*, *Telegram*, *Doubtful* and *Governor Bowie*. In pools *Enquirer* is the favorite, selling for $600, *Hamburg* $500, *Telegram* $350, *Remorseless* $320, and *Governor Bowie* $100. For the Summer Handicap, *Helmbold* sells for $200, *Legatee* $40, *Nannie Douglass* $30, *Tasmania* $15, *Cavalier* $15, and *Sir Archibald* $5. For the dash race, *Judge Curtis* sells for $500, *Alta Vela* $200, *Felicity* $170, *Chillicothe* $270, *Colossus* $10, *Evelina* $20, *Baffle* $35, and *Lady Retrig* and *Hurdlestone* $15.

The Buffalo Park Races—A Fine Day's Trotting.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—The attendance at the Buffalo Driving Park today was very large. The weather was fine and the track in excellent condition. Intense interest was manifested in the racing. The first trot was for a purse of $4,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:24; $2,000 to first horse, $1,000 to second, $600 to third, $400 to fourth. The following is a summary:

John Lovett's b. g. Henry	3	1	1	1
Budd Doble's b. g. Hotspur	1	2	2	2
Graves & Loomis' br. g. Rockey	2	3	dis.	
Thomas P. Roche's gr. g. W. K. Thomas	dist.			

Time—2:25¼, 2:28, 2:28, 2:23¼.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000, dash of five miles, for all horses—$600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third horse. There were five entries. *John Morrissey* and *Ed Ellis* were the only starters. *Morrissey* was the favorite. The struggle was a game one between the two horses. *Ellis* took the lead, and made the first mile in 2:35, and the first and second in 5:10, by three lengths. At the half-mile pole, on the third mile, *Morrissey* had closed up and passed *Ellis*, leading a neck, and winning the mile in 7:04½. During the fourth mile, *Morrissey* increased his lead to six lengths. At the quarter-pole, on the fifth mile, *Morrissey* had opened the gap to twenty lengths, and seemed to have the race, but *Ellis* gradually closed upon him, and the two horses entered the homestretch about two lengths apart. *Ellis* rapidly gained, and when within forty yards of the score, *Morrissey* broke down and quit entirely. *Ellis* went by, winning the race. Time, 13:49¾.

The third race was for horses that had never beaten 2:40; purse, $1,500; $900 to first horse, $450 to second, $150 to third. The following is a summary:

Henry McGregor's blk. m. Corsette	7	1	1	1
O. W. Dimick's r. s. Joe Shawhan	1	2	4	4
Eugene Rood's br. g. Gen. Howard	4	4	2	3
P. McSherry's blk. g. Black Mac	10	5	3	2
J. J. McKimbow's b. m. Tennessee	3	7	5	5
J. P. Gilbert's b. g. Bay Jim	6	6	6	6
J. Kramer's ch. m. Quaker Girl	5	3	7	7
J. Mings' b. s. Royal George	8	9	8	8
W. C. Brown's br. g. Drift	9	8	dr.	
Bay Mare Lady Garfield	1	dr.		
J. J. Smith's s. g. Logan	dist.			
John Lovett's br. g. James H. Coleman	dist.			

Time—2:30, 2:36, 2:34¾, 2:35.

Lady Garfield made excellent time in the first heat, but was withdrawn at the close, being seriously ill, as it is thought, with lock-jaw.

To-morrow is the grand day of the meeting, when, it is expected, *Dexter's* time will be beaten.

A Large Attendance and Fine Sport—Bob, Lady Augusta, Prince and Kansas Chief the Winners.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1870.

Nothing could be more favorable than the weather is again this afternoon. The crowd is still greater than it was on yesterday, and, if possible, yet more brilliant. The grand stands are full to overflowing, and so are the balcony and piazza of the club-house. The wind-up of yesterday's races pleased the majority; and to please everybody being impossible, it was regarded as a success. The first race called today was the fourth on the card, for horses that never beat 2:50. Thirteen horses were entered and eight came to the post. When scoring before the start, the horses presented a fine appearance, and there was not one in the lot but had his backers to some extent. Last evening *Lady Garfield* was sold against the field, but all these transactions fell to nothing, as she has been withdrawn. The first heat was won by *Bob* in 2:35. This heat was trotted in good style, that is, the winner started to come in first never once broke, and showed himself a good, steady, reliable animal. The horses came in closely on the homestretch. They came along from the three-quarter post almost in line.

The first heat of the third race being next called, nine horses answered the toll of the bell, but one was withdrawn. This race is looked upon in Buffalo as a great affair, although of the contestants only two are owned in Buffalo. *Lady Augusta*, driven by the gifted DOTY, pleased her backers and grieved those who bet against her. There was much delay in getting off. *Prince* had the pole. After three false starts the chestnut mare *Purity* was driven on. *Prince* won the heat in fair style. The interest in this heat centered on *Harry Harley*. He broke loose, unseated his driver, and wrecked his sulky. On the off-stretch he tore along at a gallop, lashing furiously at the sulky, and finally was brought up by Capt. SHERIDAN, of the Buffalo Frontier Police. The injured driver was W. BROWN, whose injuries were not of a serious character. The accident, however, prevented the heat from being reckoned, but it was trotted in 2:28¾. The second heat of the fourth race was won by *Bob* in 2:33¾, who was hard pressed by *Kansas Chief*. The third quarter was trotted in 38 seconds, the struggle being between *Bob* and *Kansas Chief*. On the homestretch *Bob* put forth his strength and trotted in nearly one length ahead.

The first heat of the third race had to be trotted a second time, owing to the mishap of *Harry Harley*, and his driver being unable to resume the reins, they were taken by DAN MACE, whose appearance on the track was hailed by vociferous cheers. *Harry Harley's* backers were pleased to trust their fate to the dapper little horseman. The horses started in the order of the previous heat and got off in good order. *Lady Augusta* had the lead nearly all the way, and only lost it to *Prince* by a short length gained at the last moment. Time—2:29½. The third heat of the fourth race was taken by *Kansas Chief*. He only snatched the victory from *Bob* who manifested a very game spirit, but also showed some fatigue. The time was 2:32. *Byron Chief* and *Girl of the Period* were easily distanced in this heat. The third heat of race number three was at length started, after a wearisome delay of scoring and of false starts. It was won by *Harry Harley*.

Mrs. LORD, the able and generous co-worker with Mr. BERGH, and one of the celebrities of Buffalo, drove upon the course in her pony phaeton, drawn by diminutive Shetlands. The tiny creatures were imported for Mrs. LORD from their far-off home on the western coast of Scotland, at a heavy expense. They were evidently well known, and were great favorites.

M. M.

Proposed Fall Trotting Meeting at Long Branch—The Purses Offered.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Monmouth Park Association will hold a Fall meeting for trotting on Aug. 24, 25 and 27. The following purses will be trotted for: $5,000, for all horses; $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:30; $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:40; and a silver cup valued at $500, for gentlemen's horses that never trotted.

A Mysterious Craft at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of the 11th inst. says:

> "For several days past a clipper-built schooner has been moving about in the Delaware in such a manner as to excite the suspicion of the Harbor Police, who are unable to decide as to whether she is a Prussian privateer or a Cuban gun-boat. The first idea is, in our mind, upset by the fact that according to treaty no European Power can engage in privateering; but so excited are our German friends over the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty, that we are inclined to judge that they are fitting out said craft for the purpose of sending a detachment of their countrymen home to aid in the subjugation of all Europe. The vessel named has changed her moorings several times, and has been visited night after night by tugs without lights. If she be, however, a Cuban gun-boat, and is really fitting out here with the intention of aiding the patriots of the 'Sunny Isle,' then we think Gen. GRANT should be apprised of the fact. At present the mysterious rakish craft is moored below the Navy-yard. The Frishmuth Cavalry are assembling, squads of them being seen on different streets. The officers say they are going to Smith's Island to indulge in beer. Many suppose that they are to embark in this mysterious vessel."

WASHINGTON.

Attorney-General Akerman's Advice to the Georgians—Action of the State Legislature—Dispatches from Minister Bancroft—Gen. Schenck and His Renomination—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Attorney-General AKERMAN, in the letter written in response to inquiries addressed to him by Senator elect FARRELL and a number of members of the Legislature of Georgia, avoids all questions which may come before him for decision in an official capacity, but gives earnest advice as a Republican citizen to his fellow-citizens in Georgia. He assumes, without so deciding and without any expression of opinion upon that point, that the Legislature of Georgia now in session is invested with the power of determining whether they shall prolong their terms or shall provide for a new election. He earnestly dissuades them from attempting to perpetuate their own tenure of office, and advises proper provision for an election to be held either at the regular time, or, if in the discretion of the Legislature delay may be demanded, at a period not later than next December. The entire opinion, part of which was transmitted in Mr. AKERMAN'S own handwriting, cannot now be reproduced here, but the general report of it may be gathered from the following extracts, which are officially furnished:

> Without discussing the question whether the government of Georgia is provisional or not, or when its provisional character ceased, or will cease, I will remind you of what everybody knows, that the Constitution of Georgia as framed by the Convention of 1867-8, as ratified by the people of Georgia in April, 1868, as approved by the Congress of the United States in June, 1868, has been, for all practical, legal and political purposes, the fundamental State law ever since July, 1868. In that month Gov. BULLOCK was inaugurated under it, and swore to support it. In that month a legislative body assembled in Atlanta as the General Assembly under it, and every member swore to support it. In that month a Judiciary was appointed of Judges who swore to support it, and ever since that time those Judges have officially regarded it as the fundamental law of the State, in subordination, of course, to the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, and have been squaring the statutes of the State by it, and according as these statutes were found to be warranted or unwarranted by it have declared them valid or invalid. The same oath to support it has been taken by every other official of the State down to the humblest Constable who executes a Magistrate's precept. In the legislative bodies measures have been supported and opposed on the ground of agreement or disagreement with it; and his Excellency the Governor has refused his assent to bills which he deemed inconsistent with it. The popular belief in the State has been in harmony with this official action. There is not a man between the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude and the State of Florida, who has not for the two years supposed himself to be living under that instrument as the Constitution of his State. Have all the officers and people of Georgia been laboring under a stupendous mistake? Concede, for the sake of argument, that the Government has been provisional, has that word any magic poison fatal to constitutional life? May not a provisional Government still be a constitutional Government? The only definition of a provisional Government applicable to our case is found in the Reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, which declares that "Until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil Governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional, only and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same." A provisional Government, then, is one which may, at any time, be abolished, modified, controlled, or superseded by the paramount authority of the United States. That paramount authority, exercised by the National Legislature, has had Georgia under serious consideration for the last two years, and has thought proper to affect her civil government in important particulars; but it has not destroyed her Constitution. A prime reason for its action was a departure by the legislative bodies of the State from that very Constitution in the exclusion of the colored members. Concede, then, that Congress has had a right to destroy this Constitution. The right has not been exercised, and the Constitution has stood, and still stands, in force. Does the Constitution require an election next Fall? It provides that the Senators chosen at the first election from the twenty-two odd districts shall only hold their office for two years, and that the members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for two years. It provides that the first meeting of the General Assembly shall be within ninety days after the adjournment of the Convention which framed the Constitution, so that the Senators who were to hold their office for only two years, and the Representatives who were to hold their office for two years, were to belong to a body that should assemble within ninety days from the 11th day of March, 1868. The present Legislature did so assemble and no other body pretending to be a Legislature of that State did the same. A special ordinance of the Convention added to the first terms the remaining portion of the year 1868, but in no other way extended the terms. The greater part of the men who were elected in April, 1868, as members of our General Assembly, and who were sworn as such to support that Constitution in July, 1868, have ever since been acting as such. They have passed laws as such; chosen certain officers as such; taxed the people as such; received pay as such; and now it is claimed by some that these gentlemen may, by their own act, extend their terms two years longer, tax the people two years longer, and receive pay as members two years longer. There is not one of these Representatives or Senators from the old districts who will say that, when he was before the people as a candidate in April, 1868, he supposed that he was to serve by virtue of that election after 1870; or that one of the men who voted for him expected him to serve after 1870. Not one of the Senators from the even districts will say that he at the time of his election expected to serve after 1872, by virtue of that election, or that one of his constituents expected him so to serve. Can it be right in a Republican Government to overreach the people in so material a concern? From what source do these gentlemen derive their power? Of course they will say from the people. Have the two years' men any delegation from the people to serve them after 1870? Have the four years' men any delegation from the people to serve them after 1872? The vitals of Republicanism are in the doctrine that legislators are the agents of the people. If a two years' man, by virtue of a legislative act, serves after 1870 he will not be serving as the agent of the people, but by virtue of an unprecedented usurpation of his own. If the Government has been provisional all the while, by whose fault is it? If the Legislature was improperly organized in July, 1868, by whose fault was it? If an outrage was perpetrated in September, 1868, in excluding the colored members; if the nation was aroused by that outrage to a stern indignation against the powers who thus got control of the Georgia Legislature, by whose fault was it? If our State has remained in an anomalous condition, if our people have been in painful suspense and uncertainty, if the whole country has been offended and perplexed by the state of things in Georgia, by whose fault has it been? The answer must be, by the fault of the Legislature of Georgia. And shall that Legislature make its own errors the excuse for prolonging its own existence? Shall those who have greviously offended be specially privileged because of that very offense? Some draw an argument for prolongation from the provisions in the Constitution that the General Assembly may change the time of election, and the members shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified. That strangers to Georgia politics should be misled by this language is perhaps not very wonderful, but when an intelligent Georgian uses it for such a purpose I find it hard to believe him serious. Every such man must know that a Constitution should be so construed, if possible, that all parts of it can stand together, and that the above provisions were not intended as a repeal of the other provisions which limit the terms to two and four years. He must know the principle which it would establish will demand the doubling of the official term of every legislative body whenever, in a case of contested election, a member lawfully chosen shall be found to have been kept out of his seat for a time—an occurrence at almost every session of every Legislature, national or State; that the first of the above provisions was intended merely to give the Legislature a discretion to change the day of election if another day should be found more convenient, but never so to change it as to affect the constitutional terms; and the other was intended to give the old members a right to sit if a session should be held in the interval between the election and the time fixed for the assembling of the new body. A small argument is sometimes made that the terms ought to be extended in order to do full justice to the colored members who were shut out from September, 1868, until January, 1870. It is, I call it, a small argument, for its consummate pettiness will appear upon a slight examination. Less than thirty men were shut out of a Legislature to which they lawfully belonged, therefore one hundred and ninety men, in addition to the thirty, must be allowed to make laws for the people for two years longer than the people have given them authority, because the people were for a season deprived of the services of about one-seventh of the men who had been chosen to represent them. Therefore, they must submit to the remaining six-sevenths for two years longer than the authorized period. Because the people have been wronged in one-seventh they must, therefore, be wronged for two years on six-sevenths. To state these propositions is enough to show their absurdity. Whatever rights to compensation the excluded members had, have been satisfied by pay for the period during which they did not actually serve. Whatever erroneous legislation there was during that period could have been corrected by the body since their resumption of their lawful places. So neither justice to the excluded members nor injustice to the State requires that the Legislature should be kept in being two years longer on their account. They and their injured constituents have received all the just reparation which the nature of things allows. You are all Republicans, and, therefore, I will say a word to you of the party aspects of the matter. An apprehension has been expressed that we shall lose the State if an election is held next Fall. We may better lose the State than keep it wrongfully. If we lose the State in a fair election, though it may be disagreeable, yet we shall have no right to complain. It is one of a freeman's privileges to vote perversely when so minded; and if the majority choose so to vote the rest of us must submit for the time, and trust that reflection and experience will bring them in the end to sounder politics. I do not see how we can lose the State Government wholly. Half of the Senate will remain for two years longer, and most of that half are Republicans. A Republican Governor will hold his office two years longer, and can interpose his constitutional check to pernicious legislation. But we shall not lose the State in a fair election if our party is organized with tolerable efficiency, puts forward suitable men for office, and shall take a stand on no false ground, that is, no ground that will isolate us from the Republicans of the whole country. Let the party be properly organized, let it be managed in no individual interests; let it commit itself sternly, thoroughly and boldly to an economical administration of the State Government, to the cause of popular education, to an energetic administration of the local law, to the principles of the Republican Party of the nation without abatement, without exception, without any compromise with local prejudice, and we shall not fail if the election be fair. But will the election be fair? Here is the serious rut. An unfair election is worse than no election. I have not forgotten the atrocities of November, 1868. But I trust that the Democratic frenzy which then expressed itself in one of the most horrible pages that has ever been written in the history of Georgia, has subsided. If our people have not been brought to reason, moderation and fairness by two years more of reflection, two years of general prosperity, almost two years of liberal and just national administration, when will they come to reason? At least let us prepare to try it. If the same disposition of 1868 should reappear in formidable strength, there will be a reason which does not now exist for postponing the election. We can at least try the experiment of trusting them. If the election should be held and should be grossly unfair, perhaps some lawful means of correcting the wrong may be found either in the State or out of the State. However that may be, it does not become us to do wrong for fear that our adversaries will do worse. Hitherto the excess of wrong has been immensely on their side. Let us leave it there. It is true that they will have no just right to complain if the election should not be held, and if the official terms of the State should be improperly prolonged. Such a complaint might justly come from the Republicans. But the Democrats lie under an estoppel. The Democratic Party in September, 1868, imposed upon the people of Georgia a legislative majority which the people had not chosen. In November, 1868, they prevented a free election, and made the formal voice of the State express a falsehood. Having kept the people of the State for several months under a legislation of different politics from that which the people chose, it does not become them to clamor if they are kept for two years under a Legislature which has not the sanction of a popular choice for that time. Their example would justify the Republicans in an abuse of the present power; but we owe it to ourselves to disregard such depraved examples, and to act on higher principles. For these reasons I think that an election should be held this year. The Legislature has control, under the Constitution, of the particular time of the election, provided it shall not be so long deferred as to extend the terms beyond the Constitutional period. I see no grave objection to a postponement of the election until about the 20th of December. By that time organization could be complete, legislation, if any be necessary, to secure fairness in the elections, could be perfected; a preparation could be made for enforcing it. There would be time, too, after the commencement of the next session of Congress, for that body to prohibit the election, if it discovered that the people of Georgia had mistaken its will.

The views of the Attorney-General are sustained by Secretary BELKNAP, with whom he had a long interview this afternoon in relation to Gen. TERRY'S powers and duties, which remain unchanged; and by Secretary COX, who has also taken an active interest in the subject. Mr. AKERMAN is in receipt of dispatches to-night which show that his views have prevailed in the Lower House of the Georgia Legislature, which has refused to second the action of the Senate in prolonging its tenure of office.

DISPATCHES FROM MINISTER BANCROFT.

The State Department has a long dispatch from Minister BANCROFT upon the course pursued by King WILLIAM in regard to the offer of the Spanish throne to Prince LEOPOLD. Mr. BANCROFT says that from the first, the King exerted himself actively to dissuade the Prince from accepting, and went so far as to submit to his Council the question whether he had power to forbid the acceptance. The Council decided that he did not possess such authority. The King, however, soon became convinced that the whole matter was only a pretext of NAPOLEON, and so prepared for war. Mr. BANCROFT clearly indicates his own convictions that King WILLIAM has acted throughout in good faith, and in the interest of peace.

GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. SCHENCK left here for Ohio to-night, having agreed to withhold his final decision with regard to accepting a nomination to Congress, until he can confer with his friends in his district.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST ADMINISTRATION.

The following is a statement of the expenditures of the United States during the last administration, as compiled from information sent to Congress near the close of the late session:

War Department	$1,023,044,465 65
Navy Department	190,102,621 05
Interior Department, pensions and Indians	103,990,747 05
Customs	53,253,099 60
Interior	19,923,158 52
Treasury	81,169,483 46
Quarterly salaries	1,839,103 84
Internal Revenue	36,235,991 47
Diplomatic	5,663,329 16
War, civil	2,730,784 60
Total	$1,517,952,784 40

BANKS UNDER THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

The Controller of the Currency has received about 200 applications for banks under the recently passed Currency act. The applications come chiefly from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri. It is believed that 300 or 400 new banks will be incorporated under the new law.

GOLD BANKS.

Inquiries have been made from New-York and elsewhere respecting gold banks. Thus far only one gold bank has been authorized, and that one is in Boston, and will soon go into operation, having already deposited $300,000 of bonds.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

HENRY HORNING, a German baker, shot himself, today, in the presence of his father, killing himself instantly. This is the third suicide in Washington within less than a month.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending Aug. 6 were as follows: New-York, $2,906,000; Boston, $336,827; Philadelphia, $200,500; Baltimore, $194,467; total, $3,637,794.

GOLD COINAGE.

The gold deposits at the Philadelphia Mint for July are reported to the Department as amounting to $353,099 59; silver deposits, $26,181 77; total, $379,281 36. The gold coinage for the same period was $327,300; gold bars stamped, $9,698; silver coinage, $59,262; nickel, $11,400; bronze, $7,500; total number of pieces, 924,115; total value, $415,161 79. The coinage at the Branch Mint at Carson City for the same month, was: Of gold, $12,650; of silver, $11,443 50. Total number of pieces, 25,417; total value, $24,093 50. The number of gold bars assayed at the Branch Mint at Denver was 247; value, $108,210. The returns from the New-York Assay Office and the San Francisco Branch Mint, have not yet been received at the Department.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The Treasury Department has received a report from the Collector at San Francisco, announcing the arrival from the Seal Islands, on the first of this month, of the steamer *Alexander*, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company, with a cargo of 185,901 fur seal skins, and 16,080 fox skins. This steamer was allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, several months ago, to proceed to the islands of St. Paul and St. George, to take away the seal skins of last year's catch, under the superintendency of the Treasury agents. The skins brought by this vessel, by direction of the Secretary, have been retained by the Collector at San Francisco until further directions from the Department. There will be a tax of $1 per skin paid on them, assessed by the direction of the Department. No decision has been aimed at as to what will be done with the fox skins.

LYDIA THOMPSON.

The Persecutions of an Insane Woman—Diamonds, Love-Letters, Poetry and Violence.

The fair burlesquer, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, seems to reserve all her sensations for the special benefit of Chicago. Her encounter with the editor of the *Times* of that city was just beginning to be looked upon as an old "story," when a circumstance transpired a few days since which has helped to revive it, and make the details just as fresh as ever. It appears that for some months past LYDIA has been pursued and haunted by an insane woman calling herself Miss ELLEN A. GRIFFIN, and that the said ELLEN, while in male attire, had fallen "madly" in love with her. As luck would have it, matters came to a crisis at Chicago, the burlesquer could stand the annoyance no longer, and assaulted her adorer. She was arrested and brought before a Justice on the 10th inst., when she made the following statement:

MISS THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

Miss THOMPSON testified that a year ago last January she was playing an engagement in Niblo's, New-York. One evening she received a basket of flowers and a diamond ring, accompanied by a note signed by the prisoner, requesting the pleasure of her acquaintance, and permission to visit her occasionally. She met the lady, who informed her that she was in the habit of dressing herself in male attire, and visiting the gallery, when she became infatuated with her performances. The ring was returned to the donor when it was learned that it was a family relic, but its place was supplied by a jewel of different setting. One night Miss THOMPSON was surprised by the receipt of a card thrown from the gallery at Niblo's, on which was written: "If you don't return my dead sister's ring, I'll jump down and snatch it from your finger." Miss THOMPSON came West. She was followed by GRIFFIN. At St. Louis she annoyed her terribly with importunities. A gentleman from Chicago had written to her, saying that he took a kindly interest in Miss GRIFFIN on account of her family, whom he knew well; that he knew she was possessed by a strange and unnatural infatuation for Miss THOMPSON, but that if she would show her how mad her conduct appeared, and how futile it was to follow her, he was satisfied she would cease her mad wanderings. Determining to act on the gentleman's suggestion, she granted an interview to Miss GRIFFIN, which proved to be particularly stormy. The ring was again the source of a dispute. Miss THOMPSON wished to return it, and, after some effort, persuaded Miss GRIFFIN to sign a receipt for it. A porter had to be summoned to remove the obstreperous maiden, and as she was being borne off, she threw the ring on the floor. When Miss THOMPSON returned to New-York, the mother of the girl called upon her, representing that her daughter had become alienated from her home; that to restrain her from following Miss THOMPSON over the country, she would be glad to have her arrested and detained on a charge of lunacy. It appeared that the diamond was the same which had been given to Miss THOMPSON originally, only that it had received a different setting. The jewel was returned to the mother. Miss THOMPSON then read extracts from several letters out of the three or four hundred she had received from the terrible GRIFFIN, who certainly was a drag on Miss THOMPSON'S peace of mind. Occasionally an expletive of the kind not used in polite circles was to be found in the epistles, and these Miss THOMPSON skipped on the "hard word" principle, with the remark that she could not read it. After having waded through considerable of the correspondence, Miss THOMPSON remarked, "I can't read them any more; they are dreadful." She then stated how Miss GRIFFIN invaded her room, which is the same as we published yesterday, and closed by remarking: 'I go in bodily fear of this woman—in fear of my life. She bought a pistol in New-Orleans, which she sent me, and has often threatened to shoot Mr. HENDERSON. Her mother said she was a lunatic, and I believe she is. She has often grinned at me in the most horrible manner." The prisoner frequently laughed while Miss THOMPSON was giving her version of the affair, and two or three times interrupted.

A CONTRADICTION.

Miss GRIFFIN said the evidence given by Miss THOMPSON and her witnesses was a cock and bull story, entirely destitute of truth. They would swear to anything; she denied everything in toto. She admired Miss THOMPSON, and those were her (GRIFFIN'S) letters. She was not following Miss THOMPSON around, and there was no reason why she should not travel; this was a free country. She was not at Miss THOMPSON'S door; Miss THOMPSON knocked her down in the hall and tore her chignon off. The stories which have gone the rounds of the Press about her following Miss THOMPSON are untrue; she never injured Miss THOMPSON, and had no desire to do so. She wanted to know why she was locked up in the Armory and Miss THOMPSON was not.

Dr. MILLER, County Physician, said that judging from her letters and the testimony he thought that Miss GRIFFIN was not responsible for what she did at the Matteson House. He was of the opinion that she was possessed of an uncontrollable mania, and that she was a monomaniac. He did not think that she would do any harm to any one except the one who would step between her and the object of her affections or the object herself.

The Court then held her in her own recognizance of $300 to keep the peace against Miss THOMPSON, provided she would immediately leave the city. If she elected to remain here, she must find surety.

The audience then dispersed; Miss THOMPSON and Mr. HENDERSON took their departure, and the Court resumed.

An hour later Miss GRIFFIN expressed her willingness to return to New-York. A policeman escorted her to the depot.

THE LOVE-LETTERS.

The following are extracts from letters sent to Miss THOMPSON by Miss GRIFFIN:

VIRGINIA CITY.

Upon my word, why did you not shin up the North pole while you were about it? I have traveled over mountains before, and thought that I had seen skittish places; the drive over here last night was rather disturbing to my equal Abraham (*sic.*) I should not have minded it by daylight, but to be dragged up that road such an unearthly hour, was rather trying to one's nerves, especially when they are as tender as I am. There is no necessity for your having a constable. I shall not annoy you. But I will have some fun while I am here. I am going down a silver-mine, and, of course, shall visit the Opera-house. What a town. I think I shall die laughing. I have been to Oaklands and Almeda, done Lake Tahon, and been to camp-meeting at Lake Donner. I confessed my sins there, and am all ready to be again. I shan't stay at this house, for I do not want to be murdered by Alexander the Great. Now do not you show yourself on the street. In this confounded place is so small I cannot help running over you. After I leave here I am going to see BRIGHAM. Some of his relatives were on the train when I came from New-York. I got seated to one of them, and I will worry the life out of him while I stay there. Such is life.

E. A. GRIFFIN.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, OMAHA.

Well, here I am, my little divinity, at least what is left of me. Now, I suppose you think that the fatigue, excitement and sometimes fright of this trip will deter me from taking another one. But you are very much mistaken. You know that I love you; you know that I would do anything in this world to please you. I have always treated you with every symptom of respect; have endeavored in every way to show you that my affection was sincere. But you will not do me the slightest justice. I am not extravagant, and have sufficient to live in moderation and dress much better than I do. I spend the money on myself, but I prefer to see you, and I will wear a calico dress before I will give you up. I never think of how I look myself, except when I see you. You may laugh if you please. But the ride from Reno. You are not obliged to read this, but it relieves my feelings to write you.

E——.

Miss THOMPSON: You know I love you dearly, and your untenderness has made me miserable. You need not look for me; I am going where you will never see me again.

E. A. GRIFFIN.

Return the ring I gave the boy, yesterday, or a policeman shall make you. You ought to be severely punished, and shall be.

E. ——.

Miss THOMPSON complied with the foregoing, and received the following:

Received back a diamond ring I gave Miss THOMPSON.

ELLEN A. GRIFFIN.

Miss THOMPSON:

I love you, I love you,
Let HENDERSON dare
To chide me for loving
Your golden hair.

I love you, I love you,
And cost what it may,
Will follow you again
At some futute day.

Beautiful verses, are they not? Worthy of your red-headed, fiery, passionate and freckled face, lusterless-eyed sailor. But would you believe it. Well, I may have had a very narrow escape of being loved by a fool of a man who is old enough to know better. One of my friends once told me that one day I was hated, the next liked by him. But I never met with so cruelly hard-hearted an individual as yourself. True love never did run smooth, so why should it in my case. * * * I suppose that I might as well return, receive all the scoldings in store for me, with pretended submission, and do the same thing over again.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest War News; Advance of the Prussians; Frightful Losses of the French; Preparations to Attack Metz; Disturbances in Paris; The New Ministry; Exciting Scenes in the Corps Legislatif; The Prince Imperial said to be in London.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—Address of the Republican Congressional Committee; State Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—History of the New-Jersey Ferries; Interesting Facts About Housebreakers; The Three Card Monte Game; Inquest in the Nathan Murder Case; Official Report of the Race for the Queen's Cup.

AGRICULTURAL.—Effects of Trees on Soil; Influence of Trees on the Public Health; Fairs to be held during 1870.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—France at Bay; The Prospect in New-York; Disinterring the Dead; Our Sea-coast Defenses; Putting the Cart Before the Horse; Orson Once More; The Congressional Committee's Address; Fall of the Ollivier Ministry.

THE MARKETS.—Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The Capital and Credit Standing of every merchant in the South can be ascertained by the POCKET EDITION OF THE REFERENCE BOOK now ready for delivery. To commercial travelers the work is invaluable, indicating not only the condition of individuals, but showing at a glance the relative importance and safety of each city and town. For specimen copies, terms, &c., apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Vertical Railways Have Removed a great objection to large hotels. One of the finest in the country is that in the American House, Boston. Messrs. Rice have left nothing undone for the comfort of their patrons.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

LINEN—CURRAN.—On the 10th of August, inst., at No. 280 West 25th-st., New-York, by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. ALEXANDER LINEN to Miss AUGUSTA P. CURRAN, both of this City.

DIED.

ACKLAND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, THOMAS R. ACKLAND, son of the late Thomas R. Ackland, aged 5 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, James M. Riblet, No. 33 7th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Monday, Aug. 8, in Guilford, Conn., FANNY MARGUERITE BROWN, infant daughter of P. W. and M. E. Gallaudet, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BARTLETT.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, FREDERICK W., infant son of Dr. Homer L. and Margaret S. Bartlett, of Flatbush, L. I.

BANKS.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, LUCIUS E., only child of Thomas and Harriet Banks, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 323 West 15th-st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COBB—HEADLEY.—The funeral services of the late GEORGE T. COBB and J. BOYD HEADLEY will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Morristown, N. J., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All their friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JAYNE.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 10, GEORGE E. JAYNE, aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Orange, on Friday, Aug. 12, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, Addison A. Jayne, corner Centre and Hurlbut sts. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 1:10, returning at 4.4:25 and 5:45.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

LOCKWOOD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 8, ARCHIBALD, infant son of Lewis and Mary J. Lockwood, aged 1 year and 4 days.

MOTT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 10, at his late residence, Rockaway, L. I., CALVIN H. MOTT, in the 56th of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, Rockaway, Friday, Aug. 12, at 2 o'clock.

McBRIEN.—At the residence of his parents, No. 226 West Houston-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 10, ARTHUR McBRIEN, aged 28 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PEARSALL.—At Pearsalls, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 10, GEORGIA, daughter of Wright and Rebecca Pearsall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at the Rockville Centre M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock. Trains on South-side Railroad leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Pearsalls at 5:25.

PIERSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, CORNELIA L., wife of John S. Pierson, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 125 West 41st-st.

SHANKS.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 10, after a lingering illness, JOHN SHANKS, M. D., in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the Academy of Medicine, and the profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 135 West 32d-st.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

STUYVESANT.—At Cornwall, Conn., Aug. 10, 1870, of congestion of the brain, CAROLINE HELEN STUYVESANT, only daughter of N. W., Jr., and Emily Stuyvesant, aged 2 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, in 2d-av., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

STEWART.—On Tuesday evening, 9th inst., HENRY FRASSE, infant son of Arthur and Ellie H. Stewart, aged 4 months and 9 days.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, 12th inst., at 10 A. M., at the house of his grandfather, Thomas J. Stewart, No. 158 West 21st-st.

SINCLAIR.—On Wednesday morning, the 10th August inst., after a lingering illness, MARGARET, wife of William Sinclair, in the 49th year of her age.

Her relatives and the friends of the family, also of her brother, Robert Grant, are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 156 East 34th-st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WARREN.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, JAMES WARREN, M. D., of Newark, (formerly of New-York,) in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the Park-street Presbyterian Church, Newark.

YARD.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 11, 1870, EMMA COOPER YARD, wife of Wesley Sterling Yard, of New-York City, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 46 West 9th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.

During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 13, 1870, will close at this office on SATURDAY at 5 o'clock A. M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:50 P. M.; C and D, 8:35 P. M.; E and F, 8:20 P. M.; G and H., 7:30 P. M.

P. H JONES, Postmaster.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. **45,000** now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK.

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

THE GENIAL SHOWMAN.

BEING

REMINISCENCES OF THE LIFE OF
ARTEMUS WARD,
AND PICTURES OF A SHOWMAN'S CAREER
IN THE WESTERN WORLD.
By EDWARD P. HINGSTON.
Two Illustrations.
8vo, paper, 75 cents.

II.

THE NEW TIMOTHY.

A NOVEL.
By WM. M. BAKER,
Author of "Inside; A Chronicle of Secession," &c.
12mo, cloth, $1 50.

From the Nation.

Harpers have been publishing a novel of their own, "The New Timothy," which is very much superior to a majority of contemporary novels, American or other. * * * It almost deserves a place with "Inside; A Chronicle of Secession," a story of which not enough has been heard. This new book does not, perhaps, impress as a work based on great culture; but its good sense and the firm texture of it make it always a work that a man need not be ashamed to have done, and it is often vivid and often genuinely humorous.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

CURRENT NOTES.

A good deal of opposition has been shown to the scheme of bonding in behalf of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

A valuable coal mine has been discovered in Kansas. It underlies the southern edge of the Military Reservation, near Leavenworth.

The progress of work on the Dunkirk and Warren Railroad has been seriously impeded by recent litigation.

The Mænnerchor and Junger Mænnerchor, musical societies of Philadelphia, have been consolidated.

The cattle disease is making serious headway in Virginia. Five cows died in one day at Lynchburg.

A man, named **David Stevens**, was fatally stabbed, on the 8th inst., at Springfield, Ill., by a friend, **Daniel Webster** by name. **Edward Everett** witnessed the affray.

The oldest colored man in New-York State is employed at a tobacco store in Albany. He has been the property of five different masters, yet has never been a slave.

The California *Call* comes to us with one column of news, and that is devoted to an account of the strike of its own compositors. It is really a "call" for sympathy.

A dutiful wife, at Lewiston, Me., tore her husband's face and neck with her nails, on Saturday last, because he refused to permit her to go out riding with a young man, the acquaintance of a week.

The following speech is attributed to a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania: "I know um, Mr. Speaker. I say it in no disrespect, I know um. I have had several. They're a useful class, and, and, yet—yet with the best of 'em you may have trouble."

Our Indiana exchanges complain of exceeding flatness in the matrimonial market of that State. Last week the City of Terre Haute had only one marriage to record. **Jonathan Talman** was joined to **Nancy E. Soloman**—a happy combination, truly.

The iron interests of South St. Louis, Mo., represent a capital of $900,000. The enterprise was modestly inaugurated in the Fall of 1867. The works are located along the banks of the Mississippi, within the newly-acquired suburb of Carondelet.

According to the last annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools in Illinois, we find the average salaries of teachers of Quincy to be $410. They are, for the most part, females. The Principal of the High School receives $1,500, and the German Professor $1,200.

The trial of **Edward Hoag** for the murder of Mrs. **Phillips** and her daughter, Mrs. **Clear**, has been commenced at Detroit, Mich. Much interest is evinced in the proceedings. The murder was one of the most cold-blooded heard of in that region for several years.

A doctor of Wilkesbarre, Penn., came near having his throat cut, a few days since, by incautiously declaring himself in favor of the French while being shaved by a German barber. He left the shop hurriedly, after one jaw had been "scratched."

A shocking tragedy occurred in Ulster County a few days ago. During the absence of a mother at the house of a friend, two boys, one seven and the other three years of age, were left to play with each other. The seven-year old climed upon a ladder and took down a gun, with which he shot his little brother in the abdomen, killing him instantly.

A switchman on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, recently indulged in a practical joke with two colored men, who represented that they desired to go to Hannibal. The joker offered to take them at a reduced fare if they would not oject to travel in a box. They readily consented, and were accordingly locked up in a detached car, and left there until the following day, when their cries brought assistance. The switchman was subsequently arrested and fined $100.

The School Commissioners of Milwaukee, Wis., are at swords-points on the question of remuneration to the teachers in the public schools. Some of them claim that there is no necessity for paying high salaries to men when the work can be done just as efficiently by women at a more moderate recompense. In the meantime, the women of one ward have drawn up a series of resolutions expressive of their preference for men teachers.

The Kentuckians are calling unitedly for more emigration to their State, which, according to a writer in a Louisville paper, has a climate far superior to any of the other States further West, and only requires a larger population to develop its riches. Among the advantages which he enumerates are the raising of hogs, cattle, sheep, corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye and barley. Enough.

A cabinet-maker named **John Saunders** hung himself recently near Elmira, N. Y., because he felt that he was beginning to be a burden to himself. For several years previously he had, at different times, been a burden to his wife, and the Shakers of Mt. Morris, but having exhausted the slender purse of the former, and the patience of the latter, he expended the last twenty-five cent stamp out of $40, in a rope, and threw himself from the limb of a tree upon the banks of the Chemung.

A young Scotchman, named **McCall**, turned up recently at the mines, near Virginia, Nevada, and declared that he had escaped from Salt Lake City, in consequence of having been advised into the marrying of his own sister by **Brigham Young**. He emigrated to Salt Lake a few years ago, after having embraced the Mormon religion, and continued to be true to the faith until his sister insisted on marrying him, and then he thought it about time to make himself scarce.

Lansingburg, N. Y., is becoming quite famous for scandals. A widower had his right eye damaged by an indignant husband, a rich widow set all the tongues clattering by the novelty of her marriage, having first handed over $25,000 to a guardian in trust for her "olive branches;" and last, but not least in interest, was the bloodless duel between two young men, rivals in the affections of a handsome Miss of sweet sixteen. Lansingburg is in the wrong place; it ought to be a suburb of Chicago.

A young man, newly married, in Bucks County, Penn., a few days back, succeeded in making a fool of himself through being a witness to what he conceded to be down right "imprudence" on the part of his wife. She was walking along arm-in-arm with a handsome cavalier in a quiet neighborhood, with the usual addition of trees, flowers and water, when he suddenly came upon her, and struck the young man such a heavy blow with a stick that he knocked him insensible upon the road. The wife bent over her companion in the most passionate manner, and called upon him, by a hundred endearing names, to open his eyes. The husband grew frantic with jealousy, and was about to deal with her in the same way, when she called him a murderer, and declared that now, as he had killed her brother, he might send her out of the world also.

Fall of a Platform at Worcester, Mass.—150 Children Precipitated Seventeen Feet.

The Worcester *Spy* of the 10th inst., says:

"An accident happened in Mechanics' Hall, yesterday morning, which, though not so serious in its results as might have been expected, was one that cannot be allowed to pass without calling attention to the inexcusable carelessness that was the cause of the fall. The hall was open for the practicing of the children under the direction of Mr. **Harley Newcomb**, of Boston, who has for some time past been drilling them for a series of concerts, the first to be given last night. The chorus platform was a slender scaffolding, seventeen feet high in the rear and sloping down past the front of the stage, where it rested on small posts, with tiers of seats from top to bottom. When the children were seated, about 150 of them, a cracking noise was heard, and Mr. **Newcomb** went around to the rear of the structure to see what made the noise. He looked up just in time to see the framework parting, and before he could get back to the front, that half of the scaffold on which the children were seated fell with a crash, bringing the children and broken boards and sticks to the floor in a mass. It was at first thought that several were killed, and the shrieks of the wounded and frightened made it a scene of confusion that immediately called together a crowd of people, who extricated the boys and girls, finding none of them dangerously hurt, but some with broken bones, and many of them more or less injured. Had the Millbury chorus, numbering a hundred, been seated on the platform, the result would have been much more serious."

GEORGIA.

Letter from Gen. Butler—Effect of the Act of Admission on the Matter of Holding an Election this Fall.

From the Atlanta New Era, Aug. 5.

LOWELL, July 29, 1870.

My Dear Governor: I congratulate the State of Georgia at last upon her admission into the Union. After very full deliberation and very full argument, the Conference Committees of the House and Senate agreed upon the terms of the bill admitting the State. As the law enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment, taken with the former enactments in regard to Georgia, rendered unnecessary the conditions which had been, before the adoption of that amendment, attached to Virginia and Mississippi, I agreed that those conditions be stricken from it when the bill passed the House, and a simple resolution admitting the State, offered by Mr. **Dawes**, should take the place of the report of the committee. Mr. **Farnsworth** then offered, as the judgment of some of the Republicans and of all the Democrats of the Committee, a proposition that nothing in this act contained should prevent the people of Georgia from having an election in the year 1870, as provided by their Constitution. This, of course, was the **Bingham** amendment in a new form, requiring an election; because if Congress legislatively declared that the Constitution of Georgia required an election in 1870, then such election must be held. Mr. **Farnsworth**'s proposition was amended by striking out the year 1870, so that the proposition stood, that nothing in this act contained should prevent the people of Georgia having an election according to the provisions of their Constitution. Of course I am giving the substance from memory, and not the words.

This amendment to **Farnsworth**'s resolution was passed by a very large majority. The amendment, therefore, in my judgment, strengthened the theory upon which I had all along been acting, to wit: that the people of Georgia ought not to have an election in 1870; or, in other words, as I expressed it in the Committee of Conference, I would not be accessory, before or after the fact, to the rebellion in any way, by aiding the rebels of Georgia to gain any portion of their ends by permitting the loyal legislators whom they had deprived of their seats to be again deprived of them by a new election, until they had served out a full two years' term of uninterrupted right and power in reorganizing the State upon a true Union basis. And as the Constitution gave the Legislature full right to determine when they would have an election for their successors, the statement in the act of admission, that nothing in it contained should prevent the people of Georgia from having an election according to the terms of that Constitution, seemed to me to affirmatively dispose of the question which was negatively disposed of by Mr. **Dawes**' naked resolution of admission.

The House evidently took this view of it. The bill as amended then went back to the Senate; and in order to save time in discussion and proposition of amendments, our friends voted for non-concurrence with the amendments of the House, in order that a Committee of Conference might settle the bill; and as the report of that committee could not be amended, no opportunity would be given to talk against time or embarrass the matter further by amendment.

When the Committee of Conference met, a proposition was made that a further proviso should be added, in substance, that nothing herein should be taken to *extend* the term of any member of the General Assembly or officer of the State of Georgia, beyond the time fixed by the Constitution. That proposition came from the Senate confreres. A majority of the House confreres replied that we might have no objection to that, because we did not think that there was anything in the act which extended the time of any officers beyond that fixed by the Constitution of Georgia, and we called upon the Senate Committee to point out anything that they claimed did so extend the term of office, which required the action or the proviso that they proposed. The reply to that was, that, although there did not appear to be anything so extending the time, yet they wanted the moral effect of the declaration in order to have an election in Georgia in 1870. To that the House Committee replied that we would not agree to the proviso if that was the purpose, but we would agree if they would put in that nothing in the act should be construed to extend or abridge any office, so as to relieve it of its moral effect. Because we thought we were not legislating for the State of Georgia, but we desired the people and the Legislature of Georgia to settle their own affairs in their own way for themselves. This the Senate Committee, by a majority, declined to agree to, and the Conference Committee disagreed and agreed to report to the two Houses that they could not agree.

Upon that report being made to the Senate, as we had supposed, the Senate ordered its Committee to try again. Upon the Conference Committee again meeting, I myself drew up the proviso which was afterward agreed to, and which provided, as you know, in substance as follows; Nothing in this or any other act shall affect the term of office of any member of the Assembly or officer of the State of Georgia. This, after conference, was agreed to by both Senate and House, and has become a law.

I need not say, therefore, that I am clearly of opinion that the construction of the act will not require any election to be held in Georgia until the Legislature chooses to have one; that the present Legislature is thoroughly legalized, as far as an act of Congress can do so, by the declaration that a "legal Legislature" adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and that, being a legal Legislature under your Constitution, you have the power to fix the election of your successors. Of course, any attempt to prolong the term arbitrarily, unjustly, indefinitely, or, in the slang of the discussion, to "perpetuate your power," would be just cause of animadversion, and, if extended too far, cause of revolution. But all true and good men in the country, as in the State of Georgia, in my judgment, will sustain you and the Legislature in taking to themselves, for the purpose of organizing the State, the full term of two years after they are fully seated in power as you now are.

Use the power you have—as I know you will—with wisdom, justice and moderation, and the pillars of the State of Georgia will be more firmly settled than ever to uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws of our country. I am, very truly, your friend,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Hon. R. B. **Bullock**, Atlanta, Ga.

Death of Mr. G. B. Beach.

A Decatur correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, says:

"G. B. **Beach**, Esq., a son of the Hon. **Nelson Beach**, of New-York State, and for many years connected with the engineer service on the Erie Canal and other public works in New-York, died here of consumption on the 1st inst. He had come here from his home in New-York, hoping that the climate would afford him relief, but it was too late. He leaves a widow and two children, besides an unusually large circle of warm friends, both here and at home, to mourn his loss. His remains were taken to New-York for interment. His genial manner, warm attachments, and patient endurance of great suffering endeared him to all. His father arrived just in time to be present at his death."

Opening Letters.

The Troy *Press* of the 9th inst. says: **John Clappman**, who has been chief clerk in the distributing department of the Post-office for eight years past, was arrested yesterday on a charge of opening letters and appropriating their contents. Three letters were marked and put under his care, and a strict watch kept, and in the early part of last evening he was seen to go to another part of the building, when two of the marked letters were seen to be abstracted. Upon returning he was arrested by Detective **Hale**, who took him before United States Commissioner **Frothingham**, and was placed under $2,000 bail.

The Chinese Shoe-Makers—Their Contract With Mr. Sampson.

The following is a copy of the contract entered into by Mr. **Sampson**, of North Adams, Mass., and the Chinese shoe-makers in his employ:

San Francisco, Cal., May 28, 1870.

This contract, entered into by **Ah Young** and **Ah Yan**, of San Francisco, and **Charles T. Sampson**, of North Adams, Mass., witnesseth—That said **Ah Young** and **Ah Yan**, partners in business, agree to furnish C. T. **Sampson** with seventy-five steady, active and intelligent Chinamen, such as are quick to learn a trade, (one foreman, two cooks, and seventy-two workmen,) on the following terms and conditions:

They receive $1 commission for procuring each man.

Wages of foreman, $60 per month, for overseeing 75 men; if more men are added, to receive 50 cents on each man per month. Workmen and cooks are to receive $23 per month for first year, $26 per month for second and third years, and for all time they stay after three years they receive $28 per month.

Pay-roll to be made up first of each month and the amount paid over the 10th of the month for the month preceding, in United States gold coin or its equivalent. House, wood, and water furnished free to men. Two cooks to be employed for less than ninety men; for all above ninety, one cook to each thirty men.

Time, eleven hours per day from the 20th of March to the 20th of September, and ten and a half hours per day from the 20th of September to the 20th of March.

Lost time to be deducted except when employer stops work for his own benefit, in which case men are to receive full pay. If stoppage at work occurs by accident for one or two days at a time, the men are to receive thirty cents per day for board during the stoppage.

Railroad passage over to be furnished free, and if men work satisfactorily for three years or more they are to have free passage back. Should the men be discharged by inability of employer to give them work, they are to have free passage back, and wages paid to time of stopping work.

The employer is to receive $25 from the first six months' wages of each man as a security to him against a man's leaving before his time expires, the amount to be taken out of his monthly wages—viz.: $2 the first month, $3 the second month, and $5 each for the next four months.

Pay of men to commence when they begin work.

AH YOUNG.

Witness, W. W. **Battles**.

AH YAN.

Witness, **Charlie Sing**.

C. T. SAMPSON,
By GEORGE W. CHASE.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The dullness which has for some time pervaded the real estate market and which was slightly disturbed on Wednesday, had resumed its sway yesterday. Very few persons visited the Exchange Rooms, and those who did found no sales going on, neither was there any transaction in suburban or country property in the vicinity of New-York. Today promises to be equally quiet, for we find no announcement of public sales in our advertising columns.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Eldridge-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Canal-st., 25x63	$21,800
3d-st., s. s., 386 ft. w. of Avenue D., 22.9½x105	26,000
30th-st., s. s., 170 w. of 1st-av., 22.6x98	29,000
39th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	22,000
39th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	22,000
40th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 77x82.5x33.8	1,500
57th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	27,000
62d-st., n. s., 286 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	9,500
62d-st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	9,500
68th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5	16,800
79th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2	29,000
79th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2	
88th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue B, 150x201.4	25,000
112th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 60x100.10	18,250
Lexington-av., e. s., 57 ft. s. of 55th-st., 18.11x80	28,000
Madison-av. and 73d-st., n. w. corner, 102.2x195	96,000
5th-av., e. s., between 70th and 71st sts., 200.10x125	nom.
9th-av. and 107th-st., s. w. corner, 100.11x100	1,950
10th-av., e. s., between 59th and 60th sts., 20.10x200	48,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Centre-st. and Evergreen-av., s. e. corner, 50x100	$1,400
Cedar-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Willow-st., 25x97.6	550
High and Bridge sts., s. e. corner, 99.6x103	5,650
Jefferson-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Reid-av., 40x100	1,046
Woodhull-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100	10,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 280.3 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 151x164	12,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 49 ft. e. of Suydam-place, 24x88.10	4,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	1,275
Nostrand-av., w. s., 120 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	6,000
Wythe-av., n. e. s., 55 ft. s. e. of Rodney-st., 18x60	2,600
Willoughby-av. and Adelphi-st., n. w. corner, 51x100	7,500
7th av., s. e. s., 80 ft. n. e. of 18th-st., 20x72	2,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Bedford.	
Moger-av., w. s., adjoining Hiram Woolsey's, 140x160	$3,525
Cortlandt.	
Oscawana Island, about 15 acres	$10,000
Greenburgh.	
Tarrytown to White Plains road, w. s., 82 341-1,000 acres	$16,468
Morrisania.	
Washington-av., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Schuyler-st., 50x100	$8,000
144th-st., n. s., 354 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	800
West Farms.	
Gore farm, w. part, 7 54-100 acres, lot No. 2	$31,000
Lot No. 3, Gore farm, 7 90-100 acres	
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Broome-st., w. s., 132 ft. n. of Morton-st., 26.5x100	$4,900
Frederick-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Market-st., 25x100	800
Prince-st., e.s., 200 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 25x100	2,100
Sherman-av., w.s., 43 ft. n. of Quinby-st., 25x112.6	1,100
Newark and Springfield-road, s. s., 91 ft., from Prospect-st., 75x100	2,000
Orange.	
A. Wiswall to S. Acton, 5 21-100 acres	$56,000
Jersey City.	
Greenwood-av., indefinite corner, 50x82	$700
Maple and Whiton sts., s. w. corner, 12.6x100	3,500
Lot No. 4, block No. 4, Montgomery's map, 25x100	1,400
Lot No. 22, block No. 11, Bacot's Commissioners' map, 25x100	900
Greenville.	
Lot No. 24, block No. 3, Gould's map, 25x100	$400
Union.	
Lots Nos. 96, 97, map of Bellevue, 50x112	$2,700
Harrison.	
Lots Nos. 79, 80, Solington's map, 50x100	$1,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, ORANGE, N. J., real estate agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, offer for $10,500 13 acres under highest cultivation, residence, (46x36,) extension, containing 11 rooms, barns, stables, out-buildings, large garden, abundance of fruit, shade. Terms easy. Location excellent.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, (SWISS style,) stables; out-building complete; three acres; commanding fine views; near depot; grounds covered with fruit and shade; fine garden; neighborhood unexceptionable; owner going abroad; see photographs office HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. Price low.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A NICE COTTAGE-house, containing nine rooms and cellar; water in the kitchen; a good yard and garden; fruit, flowers, &c.; situated near Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine. For particulars address R. WARDELD, Locust Valley, L. I.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—TILL MAY 1, OR FOR A TERM of years, on the Hudson River, seven miles from City Hall, thirteen daily trains each way, a well-situated, convenient and comfortable house, twelve rooms and bath-room, besides laundry, kitchen and cellars, garden and fruit-trees; partially furnished if desired; possession Oct. 1. Address Box No. 16, Station M, New-York City.

HALF OF A HOUSE OF THIRTEEN rooms, divided to suit, in Dean-st., Brooklyn; 15 minutes' walk from South Ferry; house in good order, with all the modern improvements, and in an excellent neighborhood; rent $375 to a genteel American family. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A VERY ELEGANT, large house East 38th-st., near 5th-av.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A COTTAGE, NEATLY FURNISHED, on the Hudson River Railroad, below Irvington, wanted, from Oct. 1 to May 1; must be within five minutes' walk of depot and rent moderate. Address "S. P. A.," Box No. 2,840 New-York Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—UNFURNISHED and furnished houses for responsible tenants. Send full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. Lawrence, Auctioneer.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION OF
900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS
IN THE CITY OF
SCRANTON, PENN.,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Alabama 8 per Cent. GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $3,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION
TO FORM THE
NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
To be located in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the State of New-York, entitled:

"An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation."

Such Company to be known by the name and style of the "NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

CHRIS'N SCHWARTZ,	ADOLF LEVINGER,
MAX. MORGENTHAU,	GEO. M. MITTNACHT,
HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr.	WM. NEUSTAEDTER,
PETER DOELGER,	Dr. EDW. PETZOLD,
CH'N EBERSPACHER,	JACOB ROMBERG,
CHAS. HUBER,	MAX SCHAEFER,
JUL'S KATZENBERG,	M. THALMESSINGER,
FRED'K KRUTINA,	ISAAC WALLACH.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

SUN MUTUAL,
MERCANTILE MUTUAL,
and GREAT WESTERN MARINE.
ALSO,
SECURITY, STERLING, ADRIATIC,
and GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.
For sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A gentleman of experience and influence, formerly principal in a stock and gold commission house, will take a position corresponding, with a reliable firm, on a salary or otherwise. Principals only address FINANCE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 31 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
FIRST-CLASS
COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

ROCHESTER CITY WATER-WORKS COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
ALL AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gas-light Stocks, and a large variety of other Securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, at low rates for profitable and safe investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
(OF THE)
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

Branch Offices, } No. 149 Montague-st., Brooklyn, No. 94 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Capital, - - $500,000 00
Cash Assets, $2,503,700 54

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

The Directors of this Company, have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

TEN PER CENT.

upon the Capital payable on demand.

And have also directed that

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

be paid on outstanding Scrip of the years 1865, '66, '67, '68 and '69 on the 20th of September next.

Scrip transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th of September.

They have also made an allotment of Scrip of

SIXTY PER CENT.

on all participating Policies, deliverable on and after Sept. 20, next.

And have also ordered the

SCRIP ISSUED IN 1864,

with SIX PER CENT. INTEREST thereon to be paid off, in cash, on the 15th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,
AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.

Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly.

Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1873, preferred.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

MONEY WANTED ON TIME, ON Railroad Bonds, by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS than $5,000 cash capital, to purchase an interest in the material on hand of a manufacturing business already established on the river Potomac, near Washington, D. C. Cash orders on hand that will pay 8 per cent. per diem; a bona fide opportunity rarely encountered. Address JAMES E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Attorney at Law, Register of Wills Office, City Hall, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; is a thorough housekeeper, a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; any one wanting a smart, economical person to take charge of their house and family will address HEYWOOD, Box No. 185 *Times* Office; the highest references given; no objections to a school or the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse, and also capable of taking care of an infant; can give best City reference of three and a half years. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamber-work and plain sewing; would take care of a child; good references. Address No. 47 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or ladies' maid. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as cook; no objection to country; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse; can be seen for two days at new No. 648 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; good City references given. Call at No. 210 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

ALL SMART GIRLS IN WANT OF good situations in City and country, English, American, Scotch, Welsh, German, Protestants and others, at highest wages, can be supplied at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED couple; the man is a gardener, also understands the care and management of horses or of a gentleman's place; his wife is a good cook, and is of an obliging manner. Address G. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; has the best references. Call at No. 427 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is strictly sober and obliging. Address D. SCHAUER, Rutland, Vt., care of Gen. Baxter.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, thoroughly conversant with his duties in all branches; four years' unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, H. J., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SWISS,) without children, a situation as gardener; he understands the care of horses and cows; is willing and obliging; the wife is a good washer and ironer. Call, or address F. Z., No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Call or address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 52 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands it in all its branches. Call or address M. K., at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, single, a situation as gardener; understands the management of greenhouses and graperies; would go as assistant. Address M. H., No. 67 Nassau-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation in a grocery or provision store, or as bar-tender; good reference. Address P. L., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO ENGLEWOOD, N. J., (14 miles from New-York) a Protestant, as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; wages, $14. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 81 Front-st., New-York.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED.—A GENERAL agent is required by one of the most successful life insurance companies of New-York City; a gentleman well qualified can secure the Metropolitan district, (head-quarters at home office,) and a contract that will insure an independence with proper effort. Address, with information and references, COMPANY, Box No. 694 Post-office, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, for cash or approved credit, on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York:

The iron sidewheel steam-ship THOMAS KELSO, 1,430 tons burden, capacity two thousand bales cotton. She is in good order and ready for sea. About Seventy Thousand Dollars was spent in repairs upon her in 1869, in addition to her cost.

Also, steam-ship MERCEDITA, 776 tons, in good order—rebuilt in 1869.

Also, steam-ship FLAG, 637 tons, in good order, thoroughly repaired in 1870.

Also lease of stores corner of Warren and West streets, and dock, for period of five or ten years.

Also, notes payable on demand.

One with collaterals	$55,000 00
Book Account	89,598 00
Coupons (Gold)	30,000 00

For further particulars apply to

J. F. PATTERSON,
No. 177 West-st., for owner.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Aug. 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer

GALENA,

of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned assignee of JOHN BECKER and GEORGE WILLIAMS, copartners, &c., bankrupts, will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 93 Suffolk-st., in the City of New-York, by J. L. Marcus, auctioneer, one horse and harness, and a large quantity of cabinet lumber, veneers, chair, sofa, tete-a-tete and lounge frames, finished and unfinished, reels, arms, backs, feet, &c.; a number of barrels of glue, and cabinet and upholstery materials, &c., of said bankrupts' estate.—Dated at New-York, Aug. 10, 1870.

CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee,
No. 29 Howard-st.

J. L. HANES, Attorney for Assignee, No. 76 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store, for account of whom it may concern: 855 boxes Naples Maccaroni. At 12 o'clock, on Pier 11 E. R., 937 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons. Balance cargo *Corriere*.

JAMES CUSHING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage, I will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 373 6th-av., corner of 23d-st., New-York City, the stock, fixtures, furniture and lease of a lager-beer saloon.

THOMAS CUSHING,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that Dr. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Aug. 13	Caledonia	Wed., Aug. 24
Europa	Sat., Aug. 20	Iowa	Wed., Aug. 31
India	Sat., Aug. 27	Dacian	Wed., Sept. 7
Cambria	Sat., Sept. 3	Dorian	Wed., Sept. 14
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 10	Sidonian	Wed., Sept. 21
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Britannia	Wed., Sept. 28

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31
China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.

Return tickets..........$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE. SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Monday, Aug. 15, 8 A. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP TILLIE, Capt. PARTRIDGE.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Porto Plata, Samana Bay and San Domingo City, on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.

Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.

O. COHEN & Co., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 9th.......3 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th...7 A. M.
Wednesday, 10th...3 P. M.	Thursday, 11th.....7 A. M.
Thursday, 11th.....3 P. M.	Friday, 12th.........7 A. M.
Friday, 12th......3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 13th......7 A. M.
Saturday, 13th........4 P. M.	Saturday, 13th....7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 14th.....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 14th.........5 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat Saturday only.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.

THOMAS H. FAILE,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, } Executors,

mh18,law6mF*

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,

And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

(formerly M. Churchill's school,)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to

D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st.,

opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MRS. WILLIAMES

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue

MRS. MACAULAY'S

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 179th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH. A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (35 courses,)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archæology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to Miss HARRISON,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, in connection with the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J. Total charges, including board, tuition and books, $200 a year; total charges for normal pupils, $154 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, apply to

JOHN S. HART, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.

The Hackensack Academy will receive applications from experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers as follows:

A lady principal for a classical and grammar-school for girls.

A lady assistant for the same.

A gentleman assistant for a classical and grammar-school for boys.

A lady principal for a primary school for boys and girls.

A lady assistant for the same.

Applicants will please give their references and state terms.

Address HACKENSACK ACADEMY, Hackensack, N. J. or Box No. 2,443 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer of the army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, for the duties of "the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the Northern lakes and seaboard," in compliance with a resolution of Congress.

The character of the observations to be had at different stations throughout the country, and the meteorological reports to be made, render the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable hereafter.

The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature as, with care and diligence, will permit time to be devoted to study. The pay and allowances of these non-commissioned officers, when not serving with troops, amount to about $900 per annum; when serving with troops, about $360; in the latter case, quarters, fuel, subsistence and clothing are provided by the Government.

The number of appointments being necessarily limited, each candidate will be subject to an examination.

Applications setting forth character, acquirements and fitness, with testimonials, may be addressed to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, No. 1,719 G-street, Washington, D. C.

Circulars, giving full particulars, will be furnished on application to this office.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against trusting FRANK L. MYLES on the strength of a recommendation given by us.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

CORDOVA NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—All parties who may have sent or intend to send goods to this exhibition are requested to forward at once advice of same, and of the space required, to the Argentine Legation, Washington, or to EWD. F. DAVISON, Argentine Consul-General, No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 28,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A NICE COOL FURNISHED ROOM for single gentleman; first-class house and location; price $2 per week. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, NO. 25 SOUTH GAY-ST., THIRD FLOOR, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6, 1870. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, the 8th of September, 1870, for excavating a channel-way through a shoal at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, about three miles below Havre de Grace, Md., to a depth not exceeding ten feet.

The amount of material (sand and mud) to be excavated will be about 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, and the distance to which the material is to be transferred will average not to exceed two miles.

Proposals will be for actual amount of material moved and deposited, in accordance with directions of superintending engineer, and will state the least number of cubic yards that will be excavated per month; operations to commence immediately after award of contract, and payments to be made monthly, reserving twenty per cent. till completion of contract.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this office, either by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M., on the 8th day of September, 1870, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Colonel Engineers and Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, Md. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "obstructions" from the channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

At Warwick Bar, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.

At Drury's Bluff, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram *Fredericksburg*, sunk with armor, guns, &c., on board; iron gun-boat *Raleigh*, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, &c., on board; war-steamer *Jamestown*, wooden, 1,200 tons, sunk with guns, &c., on board; steamer *Curtis Peck*, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners *Wythe*, 300 tons; *Roach*, 225 tons; brig 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.

At Trent's, or Graveyard Reach, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner *Gallego*, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat *Plume*, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below Aikens, or Varina, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old Military Bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1½ P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS FOR INCLOSURES AND LODGES FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870. }

I. Sealed proposals for inclosing the United States Military Asylum (Soldiers' Home) National Cemetery, D. C., the Battle National Cemetery, on 7th-st. Road, Washington, D. C., and the Arlington and Alexandria (Va.) National Cemeteries, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 8, 1870, at noon.

The length of the inclosures will be as follows: United States Military Asylum Cemetery, 2,127 lineal feet; Battle Cemetery, 860 lineal feet; Arlington Cemetery, 12,500 lineal feet; Alexandria, 1,730 lineal feet.

Proposals are invited for stone or brick walls,) plans and specifications for which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General,) for iron railings, (designs for which are invited with the bids,) or for hedges.

The bids for planting hedges must specify the hedge-plants intended to be used, and must contain a guaranty to keep them in order for twelve months after planting. The ditches to be prepared immediately, and the hedges to be planted in November next.

II. Proposals are also invited for building a lodge of Seneca stone at each of the National Cemeteries, at the United States Military Asylum, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office.

III. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guaranty of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

IV. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.

V. Proposals should be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Inclosures for National Cemeteries," or "Proposals for Lodges for National Cemeteries," and be addressed to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

VI. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at this office, on the 8th of September, 1870, at noon.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

TENDERS IN DUPLICATE, MARKED on the envelope, "Tender for Metal," will be received by the Deputy Controller at Montreal until noon on Monday, 22d August next, for the purchase of about the under-mentioned quantities of iron in store in Canada, to be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers:

IRON ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, CARRIAGES, PLATFORMS, TRUCKS AND OLD IRON.

Station.	Ordnance, cwts.	Shot, cwts.	Shell, cwts.	Cast Iron Platforms and Carriages, cwts.	Iron Trucks for Garrison Carriages, cwts.	Iron. C wts.	Scrap, cwts.	Wro't, cwts.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	25,111	35,308	1,729	....	....	56	34	1
Quebec	10,120	19,736	4,869	1,947	85	..	..	..
Kingston	11,698	17,194	5,650	....	136	..	22	..
Toronto	204	137	....	....	33	..	..	..
Total	47,133	72,375	12,248	1,947	254	56	56.	1

Total, 6,703½ tons.

The guns, &c., may be seen on application at the Control Store Offices, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. The guns will be rendered unserviceable before delivery.

The metal to be removed at the purchaser's expense from the places where it is now lying.

Parties tendering will state the quantity they require.

A deposit of ten per cent. value must be made to the Control Pay-master by each tenderer, on it being notified to him that his tender has been accepted.

The whole of the metal must be removed on or before the 30th September next, payment in full being made prior to delivery.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Deputy Controller, Montreal.

The Deputy Controller reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at the Control Offices above mentioned.

B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA, }
MONTREAL, July 22, 1870. }

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE REGULAR SEASON.

The management respectfully announces the reopening of this theatre for the Fall and Winter season, on

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 15,
with
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

FIRST "RIP VAN WINKLE" MATINEE, On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is especially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this

CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL—At Jones' Wood Park, 66th-st. and East River, on FRIDAY, Aug. 12. Strangers admitted if introduced by members of the Society. Admission, $3 for one gentleman and ladies.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th-st. and 3d-av.—THIS EVENING, Mollenhauer's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, with Mr. HABELMANN. Admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO.

EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON TO POUGHKEEPSIE,

Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only,

ON SUNDAY, AUG. 14, 1870.

The magnificent Saloon Steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,

will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.

Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only.

Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

Fares to Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STEAMER METAMORA WILL RUN the balance of the season to Rockaway Beach and sea-side, commencing on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, 1870, landing at Peck-slip, 8:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Warren-st., N. R., 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15 A. M. On Sundays will make two trips; on the second trip, leave Peck-slip, 1 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 1:15 P. M.; Warren-st., N. R., 1:45 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 2 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4:30 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—The steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW will land on her up and down trip on SUNDAY, leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st., N. R., 8:30, and 34th-st., N. R., 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Sing Sing at 4:30 P. M.

SATURDAYS—FISHING BANKS.—THE new and stanch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 29, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, at 8:30 A. M.; returning at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

SECOND MEETING, 1870.

Six days, commencing FRIDAY, Aug. 12.

GRAND STEEPLE-CHASES,
HURDLE and FLAT RACES,

To be contended for by

All the good horses in the country.

EXTRA TRAINS

Will leave Albany and Troy each day at 10½, arriving in time for the races. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870. }

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 15th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

610 gross Brass Screws, from ½ inch to 2½ inches; 1,550 gross Iron Screws, from 1¼ inches to 3½ inches; 50 dozen Brass Till Lock Keys, large; 30 dozen Brass Drawer Locks, each 2½ and 2¾ inches; 30 dozen Brass Padlocks, 2½ inches; 20 gross Black-walnut Knobs, each ½, ¾, 1½ and 2 inches; 50 dozen Brass Cabin-door Hooks, 4 inches; 12 dozen Brass Sash Pulleys, 2 inches; 6 dozen Brass Barrel Bolts, each 6 inches ½-inch barrel, 4 inches ⅜-inch barrel; 25 dozen Brass Buttons on Plates, 2 inches, and 30 do. 1½ inches; 6 gross Brass Cup Hooks, 2 inches; 10 do. each 1½ and 1 inch; 25 dozen pair Brass Flush Drawer Handles, 3 inches; 12 do. Brass Coat and Hat Hooks; 1,200 lbs. Brass Wire, ¼-inch; 12 dozen Taper Saw Files, each 2¾, 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ inches; 6 dozen Ship Augers, N. S., each 4½-inch—3 and 5 inch—8; 12 dozen do. 5½-inch—8; 400 lbs. Spun Cotton; 6 Mill Saws, 7 feet long, 8 inches wide, No. 8 gauge.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway." JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, half price. Straw Hats, Dress Hats, Leghorn Hats, Neapolitan Hats, Sun Hats, elegant Hats, new styles. Feathers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. This is valuable.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER

OPENING NIGHT.

The managers beg to announce that during the Summer recess the theatre has been

ENTIRELY AND BEAUTIFULLY REDECORATED, PAINTED AND UPHOLSTERED,

and that they will commence their

FALL AND WINTER SEASON
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUG. 15,
when the
BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR,
LAWRENCE BARRETT,

will commence a limited engagement (being his first appearance in New-York in several years.)

Mr. BARRETT
will
SUSTAIN THE LEADING ROLE
in the ever-popular Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which will
be presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES,
and an
UNEQUALED DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Full particulars in future advertisement.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

Sale of reserved seats for the opening night will commence on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY ENTHUSIASM.
KATHI LANNER
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
EVERY NIGHT,
Immense hit of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
and
CHAMPAGNE GALOP,
To commence with the popular Melange,
THE NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Seats secured in advance at the Box Office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING AUG. 16.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS' 100TH CONCERT.
PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Coronation March, King William (new). Meyerbeer
2. Overture, Egmont..........Beethoven
3. Waltz, Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb und Lust..........Strauss
4. Ballet Music, Paris and Helen..........Gluck
5. Eine Faust, Overture..........Wagner

PART II.

6. Introduction to third act Medea..........Cherubini
7. Andante and variations, String quartet, in A, op. 18..........Beethoven
8. Symphonic Poem, The Ideal..........Liszt

PART III.

9. Overture, Zampa..........Herold
10. Laendler'S. Hoamweh (by request)..........Lanner Violin Obligato by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
11. Polka Mazurka, Fraunherz } Polka Schnell, Elgin a Magyar. }..........Strauss
12. March, Am Fatherland..........Unger

Increased Orchestra. Admission as usual.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PURCHASED the entire proprietary interest in a manuscript play entitled "THE TWO ROSES," and also from the author the MS. itself. He is prepared to sell interests and copies for places out of New-York, and also under advice of counsel to legally resist any surreptitious interference with his rights by parties who claim to have copies of the manuscript.

LESTER WALLACK.

NEW-YORK, 10th August, 1870.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M.,	Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.,	Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M.,	Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M.,	Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M.,	Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M.,	First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M.,	Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M.,	Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M.,	Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M.,	Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M.,	Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M.,	Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M.,	Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M.,	Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M.,	Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M.,	Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M.,	Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M.,	Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M.,	Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.,	Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M.,	Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.	Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP ARIZONA.

The steam-ship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall Aug. 3, arrived at this port yesterday. Our letters and files enable us to lay before our readers the latest action of the Congress of the United States of Colombia on the Interoceanic Canal treaty. She brings the following

SPECIE LIST:

Fred. Probst & Co.	$2,350	John Wood	$700
Th. Hermann & Co.	2,200	Kesson & Robbins	510
Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,225	James McNieler	212
M. Echeverria & Co.	1,000		
Total			$9,282

The Interoceanic Canal Treaty—A Joint Protectorate Desired by Colombia—Adjournment of the Congress—Death of a Railway Agent—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, United States of Colombia, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

Advices from Bogota to July 15, contain the intelligence that the Colombian Congress had approved the Isthmus of Darien Canal treaty, with several modifications from the original. The most important of these are to the eleventh and twelfth sections. The new form of section 11 is in effect a refusal of Colombia to grant exclusive right to the United States or any other nation to send armed vessels through the canal in time of war; but merchant vessels of any nation that has guaranteed to Colombia the sovereignty of the canal, will always have the free use of it. That is, that in time of war neither the United States nor any other Power shall be allowed to pass their armed vessels through the canal. The belief is entertained in Colombia that they will not prove acceptable to the United States Government. They will give rise to a serious diplomatic question, the determination of which will undoubtedly involve a declaration of the American policy of the United States. They look toward a joint protectorate and complicate the United States Government with the European maritime Powers. The British Government has again, and in the most positive language, declined to guarantee the sovereignty over the Isthmus. An opportunity will here be presented for the United States to propose final conditions, or an ultimatum, which the Colombian Congress, it is firmly believed, will accept next year, whatever form they take. A condition which can hardly fail of acceptance in Colombia, would be the payment of a tonnage duty of twenty-five cents in place of all other charges.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONGRESS.

The session of Congress closed on the 30th of June. The mail contract to the coast is discontinued, the Government having resolved to send the mail by its own officers. After the month of October all the steamers will leave Santa Marta and stop at Sabanilla, communicating with Barranquilla by a railroad now in course of construction. But little has been done for the permanent good of the country. The Panama *Mail* remarks:

"Such laws as those which declare Buenaventura and Tumaco free ports restrict the indiscriminate cutting down of valuable timbers, declare the extraction of emeralds to be free, and a few others of a like nature, are all very useful and very well timed, but really one expected that some steps would have been taken to promote immigration, to open up the country, to increase its exports, and to bring about that general change which, undoubtedly, the Republic requires in the management of its affairs."

DEATH OF JOHN S. GUY.

The Panama papers announce the death of Mr. JOHN S. GUY, agent of the West India and Pacific Steam-ship Company at Colon. Mr. GUY was a native of England, thirty-five years of age. He arrived on this Isthmus in 1865, as sub-agent of the West Indian and Pacific Steam-ship Company, under the late Mr. LEAY. On his death Mr. GUY was appointed to the full control of the Company's affairs as agent. The Panama *Mail* says of him: "He was a gentleman much esteemed, popular alike for his urbane and pleasant demeanor in private and business intercourse. The Company has lost a valuable agent, and the society of the Isthmus an esteemed member."

WHALES IN PANAMA BAY.

A gentleman recently on a trip down the bay reports that thousands of whales were met. They were especially thick off the coast of Choco, and had any whalers been cruising there, they would have been able to fill up without the least difficulty.

THE ALLEGED INCENDIARIES.

The indignation of foreigners at the continued incarceration of the proprietors of the Aspinwall Hotel, in Panama, without trial or accusation, merely on suspicion of setting fire to their house in the great fire, is freely expressed. The Government has not yet even made a charge against them.

COLOMBIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The 20th of July, the sixtieth anniversary of the independence of New-Grenada, now the United States of Colombia, was observed with the usual demonstrations. A large number of visitors called upon the President.

LAWLESSNESS IN CAUCA.

A correspondent at Berga, of the Panama *Mail*, writing July 6, says that some time ago Gen. VICTORIA shot a man in the theatre at Palmira and gave himself up to the authorities, and while in prison a mob broke open the prison and murdered him, and took three other prisoners out and murdered them in the most barbarous manner. Since then this mob of outlaws has been committing murders and other depredations, and it would seem to be a pretty strong force, as the Governor has ordered fifty men from each municipalty, well armed, making about six hundred men, who are now concentrated at Palmira. I have not heard of any fight yet.

Earthquakes in Guatemala—Churches, Custom-houses and Prisons in Ruins.

An official report to the Government from Cuajiniquilapa, under date of the 18th June last, gives the following account of the principal shocks of a series of earthquakes which have been felt there for months past:

"The day of the above date, although considered one of the quie test, yet had four shocks between 6 o'clock in the morning and 4 P. M. Fortunately we have only one loss to record, and it was a child of three years, who disappeared in the confusion of the moment, and has not yet been found. These earthquakes date back to the 14th of April, since which it may be said a day has not passed without them. On the 3d of May, after a very severe shock there was an intermission for three days, when they began again. On the 12th of June the day dawned dull, cloudy and calm, with a suffocating sensation of heat. At 3 P. M. there occurred a dreadful shock in a direction from south-east to north-east, preceded by a hollow rumbling noise. The church and chapel were nearly destroyed. The principal Parroquial and municipal buildings, the prisons and Custom-houses fell in ruins. All the private houses having tiled roofs suffered, especially those built of adobes; only the miserable straw huts escaped. The buildings on the coffee farms have also suffered, along with the fences and ditches with which they are surrounded. Reports from various other parts of the country were still more serious and showed an extensive area of volcanic action. The hills of Izguatan, Esclavos, and all about the country of Cuajiniquilapa exhibit extraordinary effects. The earth opened in deep rents, the most prominent of which ran from south-east to north-east. Some of the shocks had a tremulous, others an oscillatory motion. The shocks that ruined the population had a duration of ten to fifteen seconds. Some think the central cause is in the Tecuamburro, others in the Moyuta, which appeared probable, because in the vicinity of these volcanoes, great rocky precipices covered with trees have been thrown down, the rivers dried up, and the roads made impassable." The Alcalde who gives the description is of opinion that the cause lays under the Pacific Ocean, and is the result of terrestrial electric excitement.

Strange Epidemic in Chili—Equally Fatal as Cholera.

The Valparaiso *Libertad* says:

"We are informed of a very terrible epidemic which has appeared on the coast in the province of Colchagua, and the effects of which are as awful as those of the cholera or yellow fever. We do not desire to cause a groundless alarm, but on the contrary, to point out the evil, in order that a remedy may be sought with the necessary promptitude. The disease presents itself first under the form of a violent fever, and then on the second or third day, appear on the face spots of a gangrenous character, which develop themselves in two days, and produce death in the midst of the most cruel sufferings. The ulcers especially attack the mouth and nose, which fall off in pieces." The journal concludes by recommending that medical men be sent to study the disease.

Indian Raid in Peru—Women Killed and Wounded.

The *Comercio* of the 2d inst. informs us that on the 18th ult. a serious occurrence took place in the colony of Chanchamayo. A number of women, accustomed to supply the colony with provisions, accompanied by a small party of the National Guard, had not proceeded far on their way when they were attacked by a large number of savage Indians. After a short combat the Indians gave way. Two women were wounded and one killed; a Capt. ZERESEDA and some of his men also received wounds. The Government proposes to strengthen the force of the guard to fifty men.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

An Infuriated Husband Attempts to Kill His Wife—He Misses His Aim and Slays His Child.

At the corner of Van Brunt and William streets, Brooklyn, is a little grocery-store kept by Mrs. M. LOVETT. Her husband, MICHAEL LOVETT, is a 'longshoreman, when he works, but has generally the reputation of a loafer and drunkard. Yesterday morning, having nothing in particular to do, he got drunk, and at about 10½ o'clock entered the store and demanded some money from his wife, which she refused to give. Enraged at her refusal, he made a rush at her, evidently intending to strike her, but she ran to the door and escaped. Just as she was going out however, he picked up a large cheese-knife and threw it at her with all his might. It missed her and struck his little son JOSEPH, who was sitting in the door. The blade went straight to the child's heart and killed him almost instantly. The excitement created around the locality was, of course, intense. In a few minutes the store, and indeed the entire neighborhood was filled with people. Sergt. O'NEIL and Roundsman KINNA, of the Third Precinct, seeing the crowd, ran to the spot, and took the murderer into custody. On being questioned in regard to the matter, he expressed regret for the death of the child, but declared that it was his intention to kill his wife, and he said that should he ever get out of prison he would end her existence. On Tuesday last, the same man got into an affray with his brother, and came near killing him. But for the fact that he was protected by the roughs, he would have been arrested long ago for disorderly conduct. Judge DELMAR sent him to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Grand Schemes for the Improvement of Westchester County.

It is now well understood among certain influential political leaders of this City and Westchester County, that a great annexation scheme, heretofore hinted at, together with some other plans, affecting that suburban district, are to be brought forward at the next session of the Legislature. The first and most important scheme affecting the interests of the citizens of Westchester County, is the projected incorporation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, and the lower section of Yonkers, with the City of New-York. Many now go so far as to favor the annexation of the four towns named entire, as well as the towns of East Chester, Pelham, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Scarsdale, White Plains, and Greenburg, and the lower sections of Harrison and Rye, running the boundary line from the Hudson River at Tarrytown, along the northern line of Greenburg and White Plains, thence in a direct line through the towns of Harrison and Rye, to the Connecticut line or Byram River at Portchester. Great inducements are held out to the citizens of the towns named, by the projectors and advocates of the scheme. The convenience of a bountiful supply of Croton water, (by the construction of an additional reservoir, if necessary,) and the protection of the Metropolitan Police and Fire Departments are promised, and a very large proportion of the population would doubtless hail such an event with satisfaction.

Another project is that of converting the Bronx River, from its outlet in the East River, near West Farms, and opposite Riker's Island, to White Plains, into a grand canal, 100 feet wide and 8 feet deep, with locks at such points as may be deemed necessary, so as to render it available at all times for the transportation in barges of lime, lumber, coal and other heavy articles of merchandise. It is likewise suggested that a canal be cut from the Bronx River, at a point just below Williamsbridge to Mill Brook, at Fordham, and thence widen and deepen that stream and construct such locks as may be necessary along the same, so as to adapt it for the purposes of a canal to its outlet in the Harlem River. A portion of the Bronx River water may by this arrangement be diverted from its present course to Mill Brook, and thus greatly diminish the impurity of the latter stream.

It is contended that this improvement would do much in promoting the prosperity of the country along the lines of the two canals, by increasing the facilities and cheapening the cost of transporting heavy freight, at the same time draining all the low lands through which they would pass, thereby removing all miasmatic influences.

Swindlers Let Loose—A Model Jersey Justice.

On Monday of this week, BENJAMIN G. BRIGGS and OLIVER H. TAYLOR, representing themselves to be auctioneers and brokers of New-York, were arrested for attempting to defraud two Jersey City tradesmen out of the respective sums of $2,000 and $7,500, in the purchase of their stores, by means of worthless and fictitious notes, purporting to be drawn by one HOLLISTER. These notes they represented to their victims as perfectly good, and even got a confederate to personate the President of the Wall-street Exchange Bank of New-York, and in that capacity to certify to the value of the notes. On the strength of these representations they obtained possession of the goods in the stores. So far as they were concerned, the fraud was completed, and a clear case of false pretense made out, for the victims found, on reliable authority, that the notes were not worth the paper they were written upon, and that the parties whose names appeared thereon were either fictitious or insolvent. The swindlers were accordingly arrested, and brought before his Honor Judge MARTINDALE, Recorder of Jersey City. Upon the examination this learned Judge decided that although the goods had been obtained, and a clear case of false pretences made out, yet as the notes upon their face were not yet due, the prisoners could not be held. So they were discharged, and the poor swindled tradesmen left to console themselves for their loss in their admiration of the eternal principles of justice as administered by a Jersey Magistrate. Meantime BRIGGS, though temporarily detained on a charge of assault, snaps his fingers at another victim from New-York who had consigned goods to him for him to sell as auctioneer, and has never seen goods nor money since, and today the rascal will go out seeking new prey.

It is said there are innumerable complaints against BRIGGS, and the firm of S. B. WAKEMAN & Co., No. 121 West Broadway, of which he is a member, for similar swindles; that the establishment had two doors, front and rear, and goods consigned to be sold passed in one door and out the other, and sold, and when the owners came for the proceeds, they would be met with a flat denial that the goods were ever received. That establishment is now closed, but the "firm" is left to continue to prey upon the public.

Conflict of Authority Between Federal Officers.

A merchant named WARREN ABBOTT, doing business in Water-street, was arrested a short time ago on a complaint of Supervisor DUTCHER, on a charge of having removed a barrel of liquor from his store in an illicit manner. An examination was commenced before Commissioner J. T. WILLIAMS, and the prosecution, it is said, was conducted by an Internal Revenue officer named HANLEY. Writs of habeas corpus and certiorari were served on the Commissioner, yesterday, by the counsel for the prisoner, the same being made returnable before Judge BLATCHFORD. A motion was made before the latter for the dismissal of the case on the ground that the proceedings had been irregularly instituted before the Commissioner, inasmuch as the United States District-Attorney, the legal prosecuting officer, knew nothing of the case, and as the complaint had not been made through his office. The counsel for the Commissioner said that under the forty-ninth section of the national Revenue laws, DUTCHER was charged with seeing that certain laws are executed, and that Commissioner WILLIAMS was bound to entertain any complaint which he might make, and to issue his warrant on it. He said the Commissioner, as a committing Magistrate, could entertain a complaint from any source if properly made. Assistant District-Attorney DAVIES asserted that no complaint should be received or warrant granted except through the office of the United States Attorney. The matter was subsequently adjourned until September.

The Palette Society.

The Palette Society, of this City, an association of painters, sculptors, architects, photographers, and literary men, chiefly Germans, will hold their first exhibition of original paintings in this City, in November next. The Society, which was organized in the month of March, 1869, numbers about 200 members. It has for its objects the cultivation of the fine arts, sciences, and literature, and it meets at No. 17 Stuyvesant-place, once a month. The officers of the Society are as follows: FRANCIS VENIER, President; A. Hochstein and Oscar Kunath, Vice-Presidents; H. Ruhl, Recording Secretary; M. Eglau, Corresponding Secretary; H. Levasseur, Financial Secretary; Dr. Wiener, Treasurer; George Hess and L. Roeth, Librarians. The following is a list of prominent members of the Association: Mr. Wuest, Dr. Wiener, S. P. Avery. Messrs. Batteau, Baner, Baerer, Burger, Biophams, Bowens, Carl Brandt, Buberl, Deacon, Diamant, Didden, Diedrich, Eglau, Ertle, Ficht, Forster, Gast, Gerhard, Geissler, Giebrich, Gruenwald, Hammer, Hartmann, Hecker, Hecking, M. Kuedler, Pallard, Prang, Hellwig, Hess, Hockstein, Hohennausen, Jansen, Howell, Weber, Francis Venino, Ulrich, A. Wordsworth, Thompson, Stolberg, Schulze, Schulz, Schlers, Scott, Sann, Ruhl, Rondall, Roeth, Robertson, Renner, Reislinger, Paoli, Nolte, Noelle, Nehlig, F. Meyer, Mentzer, Dr. Meinecke, McDougal, J. Wilson, McDonald, Arthur Lumley, Lorenz, Levasseur, Laux, Lanterbach, Wm. Kurtz, O. Kunath, Kleeb, Oswald, Ottendorfer, Dr. Hoffmann.

BASE-BALL.

Athletic vs. Mutual—Victory of the Latter.

The Brooklyn Athletics are rapidly attaining a first-class position as an amateur club, now that they have thrown aside the muffin player's elastic ball and adopted a ball calculated to admit of skillful fielding. They recently obtained a creditable victory over the strong nine of the Resolute Club, and yesterday they gave the Mutual nine all the work they wanted to do to beat them. In fact the game of yesterday turned out to be as pretty a display of base-ball as the fraternity has seen on the Union Grounds this season. In the first four innings of the game the Mutuals led, but in the last five the Athletics did best at the bat. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	1B.	TB.	PO.	MUTUAL.	1B.	TB.	PO.
Wiggins, c. f.	3	6	2	Hatfield, s. s.	2	2	2
Noonan, c.	2	3	3	Eggler, c.	3	4	9
Proctor, 3d b.	2	2	2	Patterson, l. f.	3	3	1
Richardson, p.	0	0	0	Nelson, 3d b.	2	2	1
Booth, 2d b.	3	6	6	E. Mills, 1st b.	2	2	4
Barnes, 1st b.	2	2	12	C. Mills, l. f.	1	2	2
Price, l. f.	1	1	0	McMahon, c. f.	1	1	0
Ireland, r. f.	1	1	0	Wolters, p.	4	5	3
Bond, s. s.	1	1	0	Swandell, 2d b.	1	1	5
Total	15	22	27	Total	19	22	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	0	4	5	3	1	2	0	0	2—17
Athletic	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	3	1—10

Umpire—Mr. TILTON, of the Athletic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

Atlantic vs. Harvard.

There will be a grand match on the Capitoline Ground today, between these Clubs, it being the first appearance of the Harvards there for three years past.

Police Promotions and Changes—Additional Rules for the Force.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held yesterday, the following promotions and transfers were made: Sergt. SAMUEL W. CHRYSTIE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, to Special Squad No. 2; Sergt. GEO. W. BARRETT, Twelfth Precinct, to the Nineteenth; Sergt. HENRY WOOD, from the Second District Court, to the Sixteenth Precinct; Sergt. WM. T. McCOMBS, from the Twelfth Precinct, to the Second District Court, and Sergt. WM. C. F. BERGHOLD, from the Sixteenth Precinct, to the Fourteenth. Roundsman LOUIS P. LONG, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was made Acting Sergeant and transferred to the Twenty-second Precinct.

The following general order, announcing further rules for the government of the force, was issued yesterday from Police Head-quarters:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1870.

To the Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 26.—The following rules and regulations were adopted by the Board of Police at a meeting held on the 9th inst. They are herewith transmitted for the information and guidance of the force, to wit:

Captains will perform the duty of the Sergeant who may be absent from sickness, by leave, or when it is his night off. This rule is imperative. Captains will report to the Superintendent's office with their morning returns at 9 A. M., unless otherwise ordered; and on no account will any officer other than the Captain or Sergeant bring the returns or any official report to the Central Office. Captains will carefully examine the reports of Sergeants and Roundsmen made to the Superintendent, in relation to visiting the men; see that they are correctly made out, and, if correct, bring them to the Superintendent's Office with their morning returns. This rule must be strictly adhered to. All complaints by citizens will be made to the Superintendent, unless otherwise ordered by the Commissioners. The Captain or Sergeant in command will carefully examine their morning and Court returns, and see that the complaints are properly entered; and when discharged by the Magistrate, the cause of discharge. Policemen, when going or returning from their meals, will not wear their shields; but at all times when on patrol, or any other Police duty, the shield will be worn. Policemen must not engage in conversation with one another while on patrol duty, except on Police business, and then as briefly as possible. Policemen must not stand while on patrol duty, but constantly patrol their beats. Policemen must not walk or talk with citizens while on patrol duty, except on Police business; then he will stand and hear what the business is, and if it require his immediate attention attend to it—if not, he will send the person or persons seeking the information to the Station-house.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.

Fall of a House in Laurens-Street—One Man Fatally Injured.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock last night, the premises No. 21 Laurens-street, at present with the greater part of that side of the street in the process of demolition, suddenly fell with a great crash, alarming the inhabitants of the neighborhood and causing a fire-alarm to be given by the Eighth Ward Police, in order to summon assistance. As soon as the members of Fire Engine Company No. 13 arrived at the scene, they proceeded with the Police reserve to search among the ruins for the persons they were informed were buried beneath the *débris*. In a few minutes they came upon the body of a colored man named SAMUEL BEEKMAN, who was so severely injured that he could scarcely speak. He was removed to the Prince-street Police Station on a stretcher, and in due time sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. It appears that SAM and two other negroes proceeded to the premises in question, for the purpose of obtaining some loose wood for kindling. The two other men secured a lot of sticks and carried them off, and one of them had just returned, when SAM took a fancy to one of the uprights supporting the dismantled floors, and by removing it brought the house down about his ears. His companion escaped with a few severe bruises, and was taken home by his friends. When taken from the Station-house, BEEKMAN was unable to speak, and rapidly sinking.

Music at the Battery.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery, today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Wearing of the Green"......G. Wiegand
2. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene"......Offenbach
3. Air, "Believe Me"......Moore
4. Waltz, "Mabel"......Godfrey

PART II.

5. Grand Selection, "Irish Airs"......D. Wiegand
6. Galo, "Baldda, bald dort"......Faust
7. Air, "Annot Lyle"......(Scotch)
8. Polacca, "Mignon"......A. Thomas

PART III.

9. Potpourri, "Irish Airs"......D. Wiegand
10. Waltz, "Werb und Gesang"......Strauss
11. March, "Preussen"......Golde
12. Medley......G. Wiegand

National Airs.

The Irish Republicans Nominate Horace Greeley.

At the regular meeting of the Irish Republican Central Club of New-York, last night, Hon. HORACE GREELEY was nominated for Governor amid the most enthusiastic cheers.

Stirring addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Col. KELLY, and Mr. MCGRAINE, to a very large and demonstrative audience. The following is the resloution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Irish Republican Central Club of New-York, in the name of liberty and humanity, hereby nominate HORACE GREELEY for the Governorship of the State of New-York, in view of his life-long and eminent services in the cause of freedom and progress.

The Weather.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE's mineral water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	76	4 P. M.	84
8 A. M.	78½	6 P. M.	78
10 A. M.	80½	8 P. M.	76
Noon	85½	10 P. M.	75
2 P. M.	83	12 P. M.	75

The thermometer fluctuated a few degrees about midday in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather.

Sheridan Ready for Sing Sing.

SHERIDAN, whose sentence of death for the murder of his wife has been commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. HOFFMAN, is at present confined in cell No. 5, on the ground floor of the Tombs Prison. He expresses great gratitude that the Executive clemency has been extended in his behalf, and that he is saved from the ignominious doom of the scaffold. He is now only anxious to get away to the State Prison, as he desires work and more out-door exercise. In reference to the shooting of his wife he says he feels intensely sorry; but, under the circumstances, finding her living with another man, he was impelled to the deed by passion that was almost irresistible. He will be sent off early next week.

Personal.

M. R. Garcia, Argentine Minister, is at the Westminster Hotel. John S. Clarke, the comedian; Gen. Coler, of Illinois, and Col. W. S. King, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. A. D. White, of Ithaca; Hon. A. C. Mattoon, of Oswego; Hon. A. Munroe, of Syracuse; Ben. Field, of Albion, N. Y., and Prof. Greenough, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Prof. Pierce, of the U. S. Coast Survey, and Mrs. Senator Harlan, of Iowa, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Lewis Dent, of Washington, and Lieut.-Commander Read, U. S. N., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. J. M. Rhodes, of Maryland, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Commander R. B. Lowry, U. S. N., and Hon. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, and Rev. E. Bavard, of Albany, are at the Astor House. Gen. S. L. Brown, of Illinois, and Col. Patterson, of Washington, are at the Everett House.

A Row in a Graveyard.

As a funeral procession was passing through the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, in Newark, PATRICK BURNS, an intoxicated Irishman, who lives in Adams-street, drove his horse over several graves, rather than to go by the proper but more circuitous route. The keeper, Mr. KENNY, while attempting to prevent it, was knocked down by BURNS, who, jumping from his wagon, kicked the keeper so that he was carried from the grounds. A German who attempted to assist Mr. KENNY was served in the same manner, as was JAMES ROGERS, a one-armed hack-driver, who attempted to interfere. Mr. KENNY, though terribly hurt, refuses to make a charge against his assailant, fearing that the fiend would attempt to revenge himself on him for so doing.

A Mysterious Note.

Mayor HALL has received the following singular note:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1870.

DEAR SIR: If the eight hundred dollars ($800) is put inside the railing of Grace Church, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, on Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, the person that will come along at 9 and get it will leave the papers, provided he will not be detained and no questions asked.

A. K. H.

This note may refer to the paper or papers picked up at Mr. NATHAN's door, or it may be a hoax.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. FREDERICK E. JAMES, as relator, made a motion yesterday, through his counsel, for a mandamus to compel WM. M. TWEED, as head of the Department of Public Works, to advertise for bids to pave Thirtieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Hudson River, with what is known as the "Stowe Foundation Pavement," pursuant to a recent resolution of the Common Council, which was duly approved by the Mayor. The motion was argued by Mr. FULLERTON for the relator, and by Mr. VANDERPOEL and the Counsel to the Corporation in behalf of the City authorities. Judge BARNARD reserved his decision.

The milk-dealers of New-York and neighborhood met last evening to consider the advisability of taking action against the proposed increase of price by the farmers of Orange County and elsewhere. The formation of a Milk-dealers' Union, and the adoption of a resolution to pay no more than four cents per quart for milk, was the result. The farmers want five cents per quart, and say that they will lose money by taking less. On the other hand the dealers say they cannot afford to pay more than four. Meantime the public is paying from eight to twelve cents per quart.

The William Hitchman Coterie went on its annual excursion, yesterday, to Alderney Park. A large number of the friends of this prominent young politician, including many of Tammany's leading men, and their lady friends and relatives, crowded the steamer *Joe Johnston* and the barges *Merchant* and *William J. Haskett*, which conveyed them to the Park. Dancing was indulged in *ad libitum*, both on the boats and in the Park, and the excursionists had a good time generally.

The annual excursion of the organists and choir of Trinity Parish took place yesterday at the Neversink Highlands, N. J. Among the company were Messrs. PECH, MESSITER and GILBERT, organists of the parish, Mr. LOWELL, the painter, and Mr. H. WATSON, editor of the *Art Journal*. The whole was under the management of Dr. PECH.

Officer DARKE last night arrested, at the New-York Hotel, a man giving the name of JOHN DENIE, of Connecticut, who had been living like a lord in the hotel for the past two days, ordering extra breakfasts, dinners and suppers and wine, &c., to the amount of $37 25 in the two days, which he could not pay last night when the clerk presented his bill to him. He will be tried this morning.

The case of FREDERICK B. SWIFT, charged with having swindled a soldier named COSGROVE out of his bounty money, was called before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for examination, but owing to the absence of the complainant it was adjourned until Monday next.

The Summer night's festival of the Liederkranz Society, which was advertised to take place at Jones' Wood, last evening, was postponed until this evening on account of the rain.

A very beautiful service of silver, to be presented to Hon. JAS. B. PEARSALL by the citizens of Queens County, irrespective of party, is to be seen at TIFFANY & Co's.

The Croton-water main in Fifty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, burst last night and overflowed the basements of the houses in the neighborhood.

EUNICE CRANE, aged fifty-four, fell from the stoop of her residence, No. 38 Mulberry-street, last night, and cut her head severely. She was removed to the Park Hospital.

The barge *Franklin*, loaded with brick, sunk, yesterday, at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street, North River. No lives were lost.

JOHN LAWLER, aged thirty-five, of No. 552 Avenue A, fell off a ladder at the new hospital, No. 411 East Fifth-street, and broke his thigh. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning, Counselor PIERCE, on behalf of the Fire Commissioners, made application in the Supreme Court, before Judge PRATT, to have an order issued calling upon the Mayor to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling him to sign a warrant for $20,000 now in the City Treasury, realized upon the sale of property belonging to the Department. The order is made returnable on Monday. The Mayor has already signed a warrant for $34,000 belonging to the same fund, but he now says that in doing so he made a mistake.

In the Mercantile Library of Brooklyn there are now 29,000 volumes. This number is being increased at the rate of 6,000 per annum. The actual expenses of the library are $13,000 per year. In the treasury there are $11,000.

LONG ISLAND.

A man named GEORGE WASHINGTON, about thirty-five years of age, who has a trace of African blood in his veins, and was formerly a slave to the Governor of Virginia, appeared before Justice HAMILTON, of Flushing, yesterday, charged with having seduced a young girl named ANN POOL. The crime was proved against him, and by way of punishment he was condemned to marry the girl, which he did on the spot.

Yesterday the two men who were engaged in stealing iron from the Long Island Railroad dock, last Saturday, were arrested. It will be remembered that three men were shot at while attempting to get away in a boat, and that one of them, named JOHN SMITH, received injuries of which he subsequently died. The inquest was commenced yesterday. A number of men were summoned as witnesses from Hunter's Point.

The Seventh Ward German Gambrinus Club celebrated the recent Prussian victories by a picnic and a target excursion at SCHNEIDER'S Schuetzen Park, Long Island City, yesterday. About 700 persons turned out.

During the thunderstorm of yesterday the barn of N. C. GRIFFING, of Shelter Island, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with the newly-harvested stock of hay and grain, carriages, farming utensils, &c.

A son of JOSHUA TERRY, of Mattituck, aged six years, fell from the bridge across Mattituck Creek, a few days since, and would have drowned but for the bravery of a lad named REEVE, aged fourteen years, who plunged into the stream and brought him to the shore.

NEW-JERSEY.

A grand German mass-meeting, to be held in Newark, to rejoice over the recent victories and to cheer the friends of the cause on to more generous donations, has been called for next Tuesday night, and the prospects indicate a large gathering. The First, Fifth and Sixth Wards have held meetings this week, and money in aid of the cause comes in freely.

Last Winter Justice DEAN, of Newark, was called upon to issue a warrant for the arrest of EDWARD OSBORNE, charged with having committed a rape. When the officer went to arrest him he had decamped, and nothing more was heard of him till yesterday, when he made his appearance, and was promptly arrested by Officer BECKER, the Mayor's detective. Besides the usual unpleasantness connected with such cases, there is a child to be supported, when it is proven who is its father.

CHARLES H. HOWARD, the boarding-house thief, who did such a good business in Newark, a week ago, and afterward tried his hand at New-Brunswick, where he was arrested, has broken jail, and in company with several other convicts is at large. The Police and detectives are, however, on his track.

A man giving the name of JOHN H. FREEMAN, of Jersey City, was yesterday arrested in Newark, as the supposed horse thief who, having stolen a horse and wagon in Jersey City, escaped to Newark. When arrested he was peddling brooms. The owner of the team being telegraphed to by Chief PECKWELL, he went to Newark and identified the horse, wagon and brooms. The thief is held to answer before Justice DEAN this morning.

A beautiful fluting machine is being finished by Messrs. JOSEPH B. & SAMUEL C. MAYO, silver-platers and electrotypers, of Newark, which is to be presented to Mrs. GRANT by the inventor and patentee, Mrs. H. H. COLE, of New-York.

A German, name unknown, recently arrived from Germany, was drowned while bathing in the canal at Trenton night before last. The body was recovered yesterday morning.

The heavy rains of the past twenty-four hours have completely quenched the fires which before were burning very fiercely on the Newark meadows.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Major George P. Ihrie is assigned to the Department of the Columbia, to report for duty. Capt. Thomas Wilson, Commissioner of Subsistence, is directed to act as Assistant Quartermaster at Baltimore, Md., until the arrival of Capt. Charles A. Alligood, Military Store-keeper. Capt. O. O. G. Robinson is transferred to the list of supernumeraries. Lieut.-Commander Train has been ordered to the Naval Academy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published today, shows that the amount of bullion in the vault has increased £319,000 sterling since last Thursday. The market for American Securities opened firmer and higher and closed steady. Stocks opened quiet and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1¾ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞
Consols for account	91⅛	91	90⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	87	86¾	86½
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	86½	86¼	86
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	85½	....	85
U. S. 10-40s	83	....	83
Illinois Central Railroad shares	107	•	106
Erie Railway shares	17½	17½	18
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	21		21

PARIS, Aug. 11—5 P. M.—At 3½ P. M. Rentes were quoted at 65f. 95c. They have since declined to 65f. 40c., at which rate they closed.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—COTTON—The market opened steady and closed buoyant. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	5 P. M.
Middling Uplands	8¾d.	8⅝d.
Middling Orleans	9d.	9⅛d.
		Bales.
Total sales for the day		15,000
Total sales for export and speculation		4,000

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s.@11s. 1d. ℔ cental for California White; 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. 5d. for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 120s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern prime Mess. Lard quiet. Cheese, 62s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—TALLOW firm at 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. SUGAR afloat dull. Refined PETROLEUM quiet at 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon. LINSEED-OIL dull at £31 15s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Aug. 11—Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE easier at 30s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL quoted at £32.

ANTWERP, Aug. 11.—PETROLEUM opened at 48½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and easier at $5@$6 for Spring Extras. WHEAT closed nominal at $1 02@$1 04, cash, for No. 2; during the afternoon, fairly active at $1 08½@$1 09, seller last half August. CORN unchanged; during the afternoon, steady at 70½c., seller last half August. OATS declining and less active at 39c.@39½c. RYE steady at 75c. for No. 2. BARLEY firmer at $1 15@$1 18 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull, and nominally 96c. PORK quiet at $29@$29 25. LARD dull at 16c.@16¼c. SHOULDERS steady at 13c. SHORT RIBS, 15¼c. HOGS lower, at $9@$9 85 for Common to Extra Prime. CATTLE steady at $3 60 for Common Texan. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 153,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs. FREIGHTS active, firm and higher, at 4½c.@4¾c. on Corn to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—FLOUR in moderate demand at a decline of 25c. on Spring and 30c. on other grades; sales 1,100 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales in car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 36; choice White Canada held at $1 70@$1 80. CORN quiet and unchanged; sales in car lots of No. 2 at 91c.@92c. OATS quiet at 53c. for Illinois. RYE inactive. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for Bolted, $2 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $21@$22; Ship-stuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $31@$33, ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—1,043,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—14,600 bushels Wheat, 5,700 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 1,731,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—TOBACCO, HEMP, ROPE, and BAGGING firm and unchanged. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 65. WHEAT declining; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 18; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 22@$1 25. CORN declining; Mixed and Yellow, 75c.@78c.; choice Yellow, 80c.; White, 87c.@90c. OATS dull at 41c.@43c. for Mixed; 44c.@45c. for White. BARLEY steady at 90c.@$1. RYE dull at 65c.@75c. HIGHWINES dull at 97c. PORK dull at $30@$30 50. BACON nominally lower at 14¼c. for Shoulders; 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull at 16½c. for choice Tierce. CATTLE steady at $4@$6 for Fair to Prime; $6 50@$7 50 for Choice to Extra. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—COTTON—Good scarce and in demand, at 19¼c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $8@$10; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $7@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT—Receipts light; sales Prime Red, $1 60@$1 65; Good to Prime do., $1 40@$1 50; Good to Prime White, $1 50@$1 70; Western, $1 35@$1 45. CORN—White at $1 10@$1 16; Yellow, $1 07@$1 10. OATS better at 45c.@48c. RYE—85c.@$1. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY—No demand, but stock scarce, at $1@$1 01.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—FLOUR dull and lower; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull; Red Winter, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 30@$1 40. OATS dull; New, 30c.@40c.; Old, 50c.@55c. CORN unsettled; ear sold at 75c.@80c. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. COTTON dull at 18½c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; sales 167 hhds. at $5 40@$22. WHISKY dull at 94c.@95c. Mess PORK held at $30, with no sales of importance. Bulk MEATS dull at 13½c. for Shoulders and 15¾c. for Sides. BACON weak; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS unchanged. LARD sold at 16c. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 167,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,0 0 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels. FREIGHTS heavy but unchanged. FLOUR—Spring 25c. easier; sales 600 bbls. at $6@$6 25. WHEAT—Spring entirely neglected; Red Winter lower; sales at $1 35 for New No. 1; Amber Michigan sold at $1 32. CORN, 80½c. bid; held at 81c.; very dull. Oats lower and quiet; sales 20,000 bushels at 45c., part old No. 2 Western and part new Ohio. Other articles dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The CATTLE market cannot be called active, yet the prices are fully sustained. The sales do not reach the average at this stage of the market, and the receipts are not very liberal, but more so than last week. The market can be only qualified as steady. A better idea of the business will probably be gained by the closing transactions of to-morrow. The excitement in the city, on account of the races now taking place, interferes somewhat with the trade. SHEEP keep up to the standard in all respects, for Canada and Western, in price, supply and demand. HOGS are declining, and the market is weak at 9¼c.@9½c. for the general run of shipping, with extra selected at 10c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 19c.@19¼c.; do. Orleans, 40½c. FLAXSEED in demand at $2 35. GROCERIES unchanged and small business. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 16c.@16½c.; Refined, 23½c.@24c. FLOUR dull and weak; Extras, $6@$6 50. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.; Pennsylvania Red, old, $1 50; New, $1 40@$1 57. CORN declining; Yellow, $1 05@$1 06; Western, 97c.@1 10. PROVISIONS heavy. WHISKY quiet; Western, in iron, $1 01.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—BAGGING firm and unchanged. COTTON steady; Middling, 18c. FLOUR and GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK, $30 50@$31. LARD, 17c.@17¼c. BACON heavy. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 25c.@25¼c. WHISKY, 95c.@96c., wood-bound. TOBACCO active; sales, 109 hhds. at $5 25@$36 75 for trash to good Lugs.

TOLEDO, Aug. 11.—FLOUR dull and lower. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 76; No. 2, $1 74. OATS dull and lower; No. 1 New, 41c.; No. 2 New, 40c. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 81,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 16 for No. 1; $1 07¼ for No. 2. OATS declining. CORN, RYE and BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 17¼c.; receipts, 145 bales; exports, 158 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN, 95c. OATS, 50c. PORK dull at $32. LARD, 18c.@19c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15¾c.; Sides, 19¼c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—WHEAT declined 4c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 28; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26. CORN—No. 1 held at 87c. OATS—New, 47c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, $3 90; Refined, 20c.@21c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—WHEAT quiet, with no sales. RYE dull and nominal. CORN neglected; holders firm at yesterday's prices. OATS dull and in good supply; sales 700 bushels old State, in store, at 65c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; sales 100 bales; net receipts, 91 bales; exports to the Continent, (Spain,) 210 bales; coastwise, 303 bales; stock, 1,728 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 75 bales; net receipts, 103 bales; exports to the Continent, 516 bales; stock, 13,412 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 11.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 40 bales; net receipts, 64 bales; stock, 3,294 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 185 bales; stock, 39,051 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 11.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 35½c. Common RESIN firm; others dull. Crude TURPENTINE lower; sales at $1 20@$2 25. TAR, $1 90.

GALVESTON, Aug. 11.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Good Ordinary; 15c@15½c.; stock, 6,831.

[Advertisement.]

Everybody can succeed in something if they choose the right pursuit. A correct phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will point out the defects, talents and just the occupation each one ought to pursue.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
England	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Havre
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Tybee	Aug. 16	New-York	San Domingo City

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, 5 A. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way......5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central......5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners......7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven......5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport......4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way......5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail......6 P. M.
South, Through......7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver......7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Hazy	76
Portland	S.	Raining	79
Boston	S. W.	Cloudy	75
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	76
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	84
Wilmington, Del	N. E.	Cloudy	88
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	81
Fortress Monroe	S.	Clear	82
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy	82
Charleston	S.	Clear	85
Savannah	S. W.	Cloudy	84
Augusta	E. S. E.	Cloudy	79
Oswego	N.	Clear	78
Buffalo	S. E.	Cloudy	70
Pittsburg	E.	Cloudy	70
Chicago	N.	Clear	72
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	84
Key West	E.	Cloudy	84
Havana	E.	Clear	82

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Arizona, for Aspinwall.—P. B. Longstuch, Miss Malone, D. Coughland, Mr. De Peyes, H. F. Herlock and wife, Charles Causebaum and wife, Miss Alstia Cox, Mrs. Garrick and 4 children, J. L. Botifuhs, T. I. Dillard, Mrs. Marget Davis, I. L. Finnis and wife, M. H. Harman, A. D. Colt, John Gravel wife and daughter, Mrs. L. L. Hall and two infants, Miss Henderson, John Morris, A. De Costa, F. H. Norton, Albert Sickel, J. M. Westbrook, E. T. Crane, L. Newfield, Geo. Abbott, Miss Bendetti, Hy. Hizer, John Wallace, J. Dickinson, Mrs. A. W. Cook, 2 children and 2 infants, Mrs. J. Cromer, J. C. Watt, Gen. and Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. John Bugerdorf, Mrs. F. W. Goss and infant, John Anderson, S. W. Beck, Joseph St. Pierre, Mrs. J. P. Gaynor, W. R. Hill and wife, R. J. Burton and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, M. D. Bryant, Daniel Marion, Gardiner Chism, A. Hart, Mrs. De Bus, child and infant, P. F. Matthew, P. Burn, Either Brown, Mr. Field, H. F. Floyd and wife, Mrs. and Miss Deeth, Dr. Arosmann, Mr. Rincon, Mr. Sartano, Mr. Morton, Mr. Otarti, Master Aren, E. H. Schoomaker, Mrs. McCarthy and 2 children, Miss McCarthy, Master and Miss McCarthy, Mr. Rossman and 2 children, E. C. Pendleton, E. M. Reney, Mrs. Holmes and 3 children, Mrs. Stanton and 2 children, F. M. Bragootte, Mrs. Thurnright, S. Perry, S. Reg. Jr., L. Saneo, J. M. Astavenough, A. C. Duyman, E. de Peyster, J. M. Don, C. Hollister, D. and F. Astalsanaga, J. V. Urich, T. Raigada, Mr. Duval wife and servant, H. Segana, J. Carry, E. H. Ashley, C. Pactreco, N. G. Seeley, J. B. Maury, H. J. Furbu.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:07 | Sun sets....7:02 | Moon rises....8:06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8:17 | Gov. Island....9:06 | Hell Gate....10:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Bolivar, Wolfe, Galveston, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Magnolia, Palmer, Havana via Nassau, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Washington, Wallace, Wilmington, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; S. C. Walker, Sheinn, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Blackstone, Loveland, Boston.

Ship Viola, Slater, Saguenay, H. C. De Wolf & Co.

Barks Freeman Dennis, (Br.,) Fletcher, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Gazelle, Davidson, Trieste, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Kodiak, Dunning, Lisbon, F. Talbot & Co.; Typhoon, (Norw.,) Beck, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bride, (Br.,) Brooks, Exeter, Boyd & Hincken; Julia Blake, Blake, St. Johns N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ellen, Kerr, St. Johns, N. F., C. B. Swan & Son.; Alberti, Harriman, Amsterdam, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schrs. J. B. Myers, Elwood, Norfolk, Va., Overton & Hawkins; Bravo, (Br.,) Boggs, Granada, Middleton & Co.; Brother's Pride, (Br.,) Farnsworth, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Europe, (Br.,) Brown, Halifax, N. S., Heney & Parker; Water Lily, (Br.,) Mealing, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; H. V. Crandall, Pettis, Windsor, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Miranda, Hardy, Baltimore, W. Chalmers.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool July 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Had moderate westerly winds to the Banks, from thence calm; took a pilot from boat No. 21, 400 miles E. of Sandy Hook. July 27, off Calf Light, exchanged night signals with a National Company's steamer, bound E.; 29th, lat. 50 50, lon. 19 45, steam-ship Amazon, bound E.; 31st, lat. 49 25, lon. 28 42, exchanged night signals with steam-ship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool; Aug. 2, lat. 46 18, lon. 38 40, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Antwerp, do. for do.; same date, lat. 46 00, lon. 39 30, ship Catherine, (Norwg.,) bound W.; 3d, lat. 45 22, lon. 41 22, ship Alesia bound W.; 5th, lat. 42 23, lon. 53 53, passed a Brigantine showing H. B. J. W., bound W.; 8th, lat. 41 22, lon. 62 24, exchanged signals with steam-ship Italy, hence for Liverpool; 9th, lat. 41 06, lon. 65 47, passed an American brigantine showing a Burgee with L. M., bound W.; 10th, lat. 40 38, lon. 70 02, spoke steam-ship Etna, hence for Liverpool via Halifax; 11th, 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 84 miles E. of Sandy Hook a Gunon steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool July 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage. July 30, lat. 51 25, lon. 15 9, saw a Cunard steam-ship bound W.; Aug. 2, lat. 49 72, lon. 32 20, spoke ship Winnefred, from New-Castle E., for New-York; 7th, lat. 43 7, lon. 33 5, ship Progress, (Br.,) bound E.; 10th, lat. 41 1, lon. 68 6, steam-ship Etna, hence for Liverpool. The Queen brings 654 steerage and 77 first-class passengers.

Steam-ship Arizona, Gray, Aspinwall Aug. 3, with treasure, mdse., and passengers to T. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Aug. 7, lat. 22 08, lon. 74 25, exchanged signals with brig Antilles, steering N.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Robinson Crusoe, (of Liverpool,) McLeod, Calcutta March 19 and Sand Heads 21st, with mdse. to J. S. Pinnend—vessel to Tapscott Bros. April 15, lat. 15, S., lon. 92 E., experienced a hurricane, commencing at W. N. W., veering around to N. N. W., lasting 5 days. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 9; was off the Cape 8 days, with heavy N. W. gales; passed St. Helena June 19; crossed the equator July 2, in lon. 24 W.; has been within 250 miles of Sandy Hook for the last 8 ds., with light variable winds and calms.

Bark Martin Luther, (Nor.,) Pederson, Gottenburg 71 ds., with iron to Joseph Slagg—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Has had light westerly winds and fogs. July 27, on the eastern edge of the Banks, passed an iceberg.

Bark D. Cornwall, (Br.,) Wallace, Fajardo, P. R., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to ——. Had light, variable winds and calms; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Goethe, (N. G.,) Koch, Rotterdam 51 ds., with mdse to Chas. Luling & Co. Has been 26 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds and fog.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had light variable winds; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Aug. 9, lat. 36, lon. 74, spoke schr. Guiding Star, from Boston, for Mobile.

Brig Anny Foyan, (Nor.,) Johnson, Santos 62 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Crossed the equator July 3 in lon. 33 W. Had light winds and calms.

Brig Warrior, Payson, 18 ds., of and from St. Kitts, with molasses to Jones & Lough. Had light winds and calms; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Arctic, (Br.,) Morris, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig America, (of Halifax,) Doody, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to E. Crowell.

Schr. M. H. Stockham, (of Philadelphia,) Corderey, Indianola 28 ds., with hides and wool to Evans, Ball & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Oak Ames, Edmonds, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Albert Mason, Reed, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Henry Croskey, Potter, Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jewett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Patten, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Conkling, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Gladding, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Capitol, Staples, Elizabethport, for Hamden, Me.

Schr. Adelaide, Hutchings, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. D. R. Stellman, Cole, Virginia.
Schr. Marie Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Clements, Cole, Virginia.
Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.
Schr. Sam Weller, Russell, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.
Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Cornelia, Kivlin, New-Haven.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Norwich.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven.
Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Roslyn.
Schr. Alice B. Gardner, Barbour, Boston.
Schr. Onward, Allen, Elizabethport, for Saugatuck.
Schr. Justice, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Stranger, Davis, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Canal-boat Zouave, Niles, Montreal 15 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Magnolia, for Havana via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c. Ship Rhine, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug 11.—Arr. ship Glenhaven, from Calcutta; brigs Delta, from Barbados; H. S. Bishop, from Philadelphia; Princeton, from Philadelphia.

Spoken July 14, lat. 22 N., lon. 27 30 W., ship Japan, from Liverpool, for San Francisco.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Arr. steamer Seminole, from New-York; brig J. M. Wiswell, from Turk's Island; schooner Hartstene from Liverpool. The tiny boat, the City of Ragusa, now on the voyage from England to New-York, was spoken July 8, in lat. 49 30, long. 30 10, by schooner Hartstene.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 11.—Arr. schrs. Florence Bally, New-York; Robert Palmer, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 11.—Arr. schr. Moonlight, from Magua, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, brig Charles Albert, from Demerara.

Passed out bark G. Palmer, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 8.—Arr. schrs. Irvine, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore; Freedom, (Br.,) do., for New-York; Mary A. Holt, Calais, for do.; Bengal and General Washington, Rockland, for do.; Francis Coffin, Machias, for do.; V. Sharp, Saco, for do.; M. C. Hart, Gardiner, for do.; Wm. Tice, do., for Philadelphia; Florida, Spruce Head, Me., for Providence; Lizzie Carr, Richmond, Me., for Washington, D. C.; yacht Arial, Nantucket, for Newport.

Passed by—Brigs Mary C. Mariner, Philadelphia, for Beverly; Hattie S. Bishop, for Boston; schrs. C. H. Gilon, Newburg, for do.; Kate E. Rich, Philadelphia, for do.; Laura Robinson, for do.

Sld. all the vessels before reported except the above arrivals.

10th, arr. schrs. E. Waterman, Albany, for Boston; Maggie Mulrey, Boston, for Baltimore; Clara W. Elwell, Richmond, Me., for Baltimore; Mary E. Amsden, do., for Philadelphia; Annie Tibbetts, Dresden, Me., for New-York; Alice Oakes, Gardiner, for do.; Rosina Cummings, Machias, for do.; Geo. W. Glover, Rockland, for do.

Sld. schrs. E. Waterman, (Br.,) Mary A. Holt, Wm. Tice, Bengal, Florida, Francis Coffin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Arr. ship Charger from Hiago. She reports ship F. A. Palmer, from Hong Kong, for San Francisco, put into Yokohama about June 25, having sprung her mainmast; her crew were mutinous.

Sld. ship British Admiral, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-tug Grant, with schrs. Jane Emson, Newman, Rondout, for Boston, Emma Green and the sloop Charles Clements, in tow, while passing through Hell Gate the 10th inst., at 7 P. M., when off Brown's Point, got turned around in consequence of the schr. S. P. Godwin being anchored in the way, and went ashore on the Nigger Heads, sinking the Grant and sloop Charles Clements. The schrs. were hauled off by the tugs R. C. Smith and Jack Jewett, and towed to Riker's Island without damage. The sloop is a total loss.

Spoken.

July 29, lat. 43 1 N., lon. 56 W., spoke ship Helene, (N. G.,) hence for Bremen.

July 29, bark St. Bernhard, (N. G.,) do. for do.

July 24, lat. 27 50, lon. 86 50, spoke schr. Abbott Devereaux, from New-Orleans for Havre, 3 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, N. G.—Arr. July 22, steam-ships Nile, (Br.,) Southampton; 24, Winchester, (Am.,) New-York; 27, brig Anna, 44 ds., Bordeaux; 28, steam-ships Australian, St. Martha; 28, Louisiane, St. Nazaire; 29, Arizona, New-York; 31, Winchester, having broke down about 3 miles from port. Aug. 1, brig Henrietta, 47 ds., London; 2, bark Palestine, 23 ds., Bath, Me.; 2, steamship Nile, Carthagena.

Cld.—July 20th, brig Ada, Carthagena; 21st, steam-ship Seine, Southampton; 23d, brig Tempest, Mobile; 23d, steam-ship Australian, Liverpool; 24th, steam-ship Nile, Carthagena; 27th, brig Moorburg, Savanilla; 27th, schr. Narragansett, Mexico; 24th, steam-ship Winchester, New-York.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to* $20,000 *per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population o over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS AND NEWEST STYLES.

SPECIALTIES.

TRUE FIT SHIRTS,
PATENT PANTALOON DRAWERS,
RUSSIAN BRACES, (the best Suspenders ever worn,)
LAPORTE'S KID GLOVES,
NECK DRESSINGS, HOUSE GARMENTS,

FALL GOODS READY AUG. 15.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
No. 58 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.